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Mongolia Report



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Well-Being of People

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1457 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 Dec (MONTSAME)--In conformity with the Plan of the Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR for 1984, which was adopted a few days ago at the regular session of the MPR People's Great Hural, the monetary income of the population will increase next year by 4.7 percent, while the assets being allocated for the payment of pensions and grants will increase by 4.5 percent. As a result of this the per capita real income will reach the level set by the 5-year plan, a MONTSAME commentator writes.

At the same time as the increase of the real income and purchasing power of the population the retail commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade will be increased significantly, a number of measures on the increase of the retail fund of goods and the improvement of the supply with food products and industrial goods will be implemented. In particular, an increase of the volume of the sales of meat and meat products, butter and groats is planned. Along with this the per capita production of milk, flour and flour items will increase significantly.

In the supply of the working people with foodstuffs, especially potatoes, vegetables, berries and fruits, the raising of hogs, poultry and rabbits and the building of apiaries and vegetable storehouses an important role is being assigned to the subsidiary farms of enterprises and institutions. Moreover, much attention will be devoted to the production and supply of consumer goods of the proper quality, to the improvement of the study of the demand of the population and to the better supply of rural workers with the necessary goods, the commentator notes.

Soviet Venus Probes

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 Dec (MONTSAME)--The Soviet Venera-15 and Venera-16 automatic interplanetary stations, which blasted off for the planet Venus in June of this year, have begun to transmit to earth valuable scientific information, the newspaper UNEN writes today in a signed article.

Venus has long been considered a planet of mysteries. Since outstanding Russian scientist V. M. Lomonosov, who discovered its atmosphere in 1761, astrophysic observations have provided practically nothing for the understanding of its nature due to the thick cloud layer.

Space technology has helped to remove the cover of mystery from Venus. In the early 1960's the first Soviet automatic station, the Venera-1, blasted off for the planet. However, it passed quite a large distance from Venus. In 1965 two more stations set off for it. But the flight of the fourth station in 1967 became a major success: it reported data about Venus. It was shown that the atmosphere of Venus consists of carbon dioxide with the admixture of a small amount of water vapors.

The flights of the 9th and 10th Veneras in 1975 were sensational. For the first time they transmitted to earth photographs from the surface of the planet. Two more Soviet vehicles, which confirmed the previously obtained information and provided a number of new results, were there in late 1978.

The studies of the planets of the solar system are extending the knowledge about various aspects of the process of the formation and development of our planet. The flights of the Venera-15 and Venera-16 automatic interplanetary stations have become a new step in the direction of the development of space for peaceful purposes, to counterbalance the adventuristic aspirations of the imperialist forces, which are attempting to militarize space, it is noted in the article.

Geology, Mining Industry

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 23 Dec 83 p 1

[Report on interview with MPR Minister of Geology and Mining Industry U. Mablet by a MONTSAME correspondent: "Gratifying Successes, Tasks for the Future"; date and place not given]

[Text] Owing to the diverse measures of the party and government and the unselfish assistance of the countries of the socialist community, first of all the Soviet Union, the geological service and the mining industry of People's Mongolia are being successfully developed, MPR Minister of Geology and Mining Industry U. Mablet said in an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent.

This year various types of geological studies at a number of deposits of ferrous, nonferrous and noble metals, feldspar, phosphorites and construction materials have been conducted by Mongolian geologists in cooperation with colleagues from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The annual assignment in the area of geological surveys is being fulfilled with respect to all the indicators.

The minister stressed that with respect to the system of the ministry the plan of the production of gross output was fulfilled by 101.8 percent, the production of export products--by 102.1 percent, and nearly 70 percent of the increase of the gross output was provided by the increase of labor productivity.

The acceptance for operation and the achievement of the full rated capacity of the entire complex of the Erdenet joint Mongolian-Soviet mining and concentration enterprise, the minister said, were a significant event of this year. He noted that the international collective of the combine by its shock labor is showing an example for all the industrial enterprises and facilities, which have been built in the country with the fraternal assistance of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

Concerning the tasks for the next year of the 5-year plan, the minister emphasized that in 1984 the amount of geological prospecting work will increase as compared with 1983 by nearly 4 percent. The production of gross output with respect to the system of the ministry will increase by nearly 3 percent, while the export of raw materials will increase by 2.7 percent.

More intensive tasks in the area of the assimilation and maximum utilization of the capacities of mining enterprises and the increase of the productivity of mine drilling equipment are being set for the collectives of our sector.

Inspired by the decisions of the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee and the 4th Session, 10th Convocation, of the People's Great Hural, the workers of our sector are assuming increased obligations, which are aimed at the exceeding of the plan assignments of 1984 by the identification and use of internal production reserves, the improvement of the use of manpower, material and financial resources and the increase of the productivity of machinery and equipment, U. Mablet said.

Goals of New Year

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1436 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Jan (MONTSAME)--The new labor year--the fourth year of the 7th Five-Year Plan--has started. The working people of People's Mongolia have entered it with great and responsible plans and high socialist obligations, which are aimed at the accomplishment of the tasks which were posed by the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee and the regular session of the MPR People's Great Hural, the newspaper UNEN writes today in an editorial.

The newspaper notes that the collective of the Sharyn gol opencut coal mine has called upon the workers of the sector to fulfill ahead of time the plan assignments of the year and to give the country more coal. This leading collective of miners has bound itself during the new year to provide more than 5,000 tons of coal in excess of the plan. The power workers of Thermal Electric Power Station No 3 of the capital will provide the country with about 10 million kWh of electric power in excess of the annual assignment. Here they have decided to save conventional fuel worth 1.5 million tugriks, UNEN writes.

The central organ of the party press points out the need to make up last year's losses in animal husbandry. In short, UNEN stresses, it is also necessary to eliminate all the miscalculations and shortcomings of last year.

For this, the newspaper notes, responsibility, labor discipline and production efficiency should be increased in every possible way, directing particular attention to the end result of the work.

The concentration of ideological educational and mass political work directly on the job, among the labor collectives should become the primary task of all party organizations. This will help to unite people and to create among them an atmosphere of intolerance toward violations of labor discipline and will inspire them to new labor achievements for the good of the homeland, UNEN stresses.

The newspaper writes that under present conditions, when through the fault of international imperialism headed by the White House administration the situation in the world has been strained to dangerous limits, the fulfillment of the state plans is the patriotic duty and obligation of each labor collective and each citizen of our socialist society.

Imperialist Threat to Peace

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Jan (MONTSAME)--Today the countries of socialist mankind headed by the Soviet Union are determining the main path of the development of mankind, the political commentator of UNEN writes in the newspaper. And the attempts of the imperialist forces to turn us from this path are doomed to failure.

Due to the aggressive policy of the United States and its NATO accomplices a serious danger threatens the world today, the commentator notes. The imperialist reaction is attempting to hinder the development of the world revolutionary process, to turn back the wheel of history and to destroy socialism as a social system. The started deployment in Western Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles pursues the goal to change the military strategic balance on the continent in favor of NATO.

The peace initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are aimed at the curbing of the arms race and at the preservation and strengthening of peace, it is stressed in the article. The statements of Soviet leader Yu. V. Andropov are documents of enormous historic importance. The appraisals and conclusions contained in them point out the only correct means of eliminating the dangerous confrontation and improving the international climate.

The past year, 1983, showed that no matter how difficult the present international situation may be, it is possible and necessary to fight for peace. The year 1984 should also become a year of peace. The guarantee of this is the invincible might of the socialist community, the growing campaign and joint efforts of all the progressive forces of the world against the threat of nuclear war, the newspaper indicates.

Soviet, Japanese Foreign Policy

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1526 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Jan (MONTSAME)--["Two Opposing Policies"]--that is how the commentary in today's issue of UNEN concerning the responses of Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N. Tikhonov to the questions of a correspondent of the Japanese newspaper (IOMIURI) is titled. The responses of the Soviet leader demonstrated anew the invariability of the foreign policy line of the USSR, which is aimed at the preservation and strengthening of peace and the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, the newspaper writes.

The "throne" speech, which newly elected Prime Minister of the Japanese Government Nakasone recently delivered, and the responses of Nikolay Tikhonov give the world public an opportunity to compare the stands of both sides on key questions of international life. The Soviet leader, it is noted in the commentary, concerning the international situation since the start of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, expressed the hope that common sense would nevertheless gain the upper hand, that the situation, which existed prior to the start of this deployment, would be restored. This will create the possibility for the finding of a mutually acceptable solution. The Soviet Union is striving to live in peace with all countries and to follow the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with a different socio-political system.

The policy of the Japanese leadership, as is evident from the speech of Nakasone, is aimed at the further stirring up of war hysteria, the strengthening of ties with the United States and the transformation of Japan into its militaristic springboard. The results of the parliamentary elections in this country showed that millions of Japanese are opposed to the foreign policy line of the leadership and the plans of the "NATO-ization" of Japan.

Concerning the present state of Soviet-Japanese relations, N. Tikhonov emphasized that the fundamental policy of the Soviet Union of establishing truly neighborly relations with Japan had not undergone changes. It is important that both sides would display first of all good will and realism and would take their mutual interests into account. The Soviet side is not to be pre-occupied with the willingness for this, he noted.

The Japanese Prime Minister, it is pointed out in the commentary of the newspaper UNEN, did not go farther than mere assertions about the need for the regulation of bilateral relations. In his speech the hints at "the difficulties of the regulation of relations" alternated with unfounded territorial claims against the USSR.

The responses of Soviet leader N. Tikhonov and the speech of Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone give an answer to the question: Who is "for" and who is "against" peace and the normalization of Soviet-Japanese relations?

Profile of Erdenet

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Jan 84 p 1

[Report on interview with Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Assembly of People's Deputies of the City of Erdenet J. Tsebeen by a MONTSAME correspondent: "The City of the Future"; date and place not given]

[Text] Erdenet received its name from the resources which are concealed in the depths of the mountains. Today it is the third largest city of Mongolia and one of the largest industrial centers of the country, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Assembly of People's Deputies of the City of Erdenet J. Tseben stated in an interview with a MONTSAME correspondent.

He noted that such rapid growth of the city became possible only owing to the fruitful joint labor of Mongolian and Soviet workers and construction workers. Last year a memorable event occurred in the life of our city: on the eve of the 65th anniversary of Great October the Erdenet joint Mongolian-Soviet mining and concentration combine went into operation at the full rated capacity. This is a great triumph of our international collective, J. Tseben stressed.

Today in our city in addition to the mining and concentration combine there are a number of enterprises, such as the rug factory and the food combine. The Ulaan-Tolgoi State Farm is supplying the population of the city with food products. Kindergartens and nurseries were some of the first building constructed in the Erdenet. But a characteristic trait of Erdenet, as of all the young cities of the MPR, is the fact that it is continuing to grow, and in the future it will become more beautiful and improved. At present 45,000 people live here. But its population is growing, as they say, not by the day, but by the hour.

During this 5-year plan we should build 45,000 m² of housing, he noted. For by 1985 60,000 people will already be living in the city.

The leading enterprises will be expanded and renovated. Thus, for example, the entire production cycle of the mining and concentration combine will be completely automated.

This combine will also produce phosphate fertilizers for agriculture, using for these purposes the phosphorite ore of the Hobsgol deposit.

In the near future our city will become one of the largest industrial and cultural centers of Mongolia, the Mayor of the City of Erdenet J. Tsebeen stressed.

Plan Fulfillment, Targets

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Jan 84 p 2

[Interview with Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission D. Sodnom: "The Urgent Tasks of Construction"; date and place not given]

[Text] Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission D. Sodnom responds to the questions of the editorial office of the newspaper UNEN.

Question: What are the basic indicators of the fulfillment of the plan assignments of the first 3 years of the 7th Five-Year Plan of the Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR?

Answer: Owing to the tireless creative labor of our working class, the co-operative peasantry and the labor intelligentsia and the comprehensive assistance and support of the fraternal Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community the tasks of the economic and social development of the country, which were posed by the 18th MPRP Congress, are being successfully accomplished.

The results of the development of the national economy and culture of the MPR during 1981-1983 and the basic positive changes, which have occurred in the economic and social development of the country, are confirmed by the following facts.

First: The productive forces were developed at a fast rate, the economic potential of the country increased significantly. During the past 3 years the fixed production capital of the country increased by nearly 7 billion tugriks, in particular, many large industrial and economic enterprises, which are of decisive importance for the further economic development of the country, were put into operation.

Along with the completion of the construction of the complex of projects and the early assimilation of the production capacity of the Erdenet joint Mongolian-Soviet mining and concentration combine, the flagship of Mongolian industry, the first sections of the Baga nuur opencut coal mine, the Ulaanbaatar Thermal Electric Power Station No 4, the mining and concentration complex in the region of Boro ondor and the Hotel Cement and Lime Combine are being put into operation.

During the past 3 years of the current 5-year plan the capacities of the enterprises of the fuel and energy, mining, light and food industries and the construction materials industry increased significantly. In particular, along with the placement into operation of new production capacities, which are capable of generating 472 gigacalories of thermal energy per hour and producing 8.5 million bricks, 28,000 m³ of reinforced concrete items and 1 million tons of coal, the capacities for the production of rugs, knitwear and leather footwear increased by 2- to 2.8-fold, for the production of milk, bread and

confectionary items--by 1.2- to 1.3-fold. The service and supply base of agriculture is being strengthened, the supply of livestock with warm barns and the supply of pastures with water are being improved. Along with this measures on the intensification of agricultural production are being successfully implemented. During 1981-1983 the area of irrigated farming increased by 7,800 hectares, 9 mechanized dairy farms, which are designed in all for 5,000 cows, feed lots for 17,000 cows and 8,000 sheep and goats, fodder enterprises and shops with a capacity of about 80,000 tons of fodders a year were put into operation.

During this period the number of workers in the national economy increased by 36,300, including by 20,800 in the sphere of physical production. The plans of the training and distribution among the sectors of the national economy of specialists with a higher and secondary specialized education and skilled workers are being successfully implemented, the needs of the national economy for specialists and workers are being met better. During 1981-1983 27,000 specialists with a higher and secondary specialized education and 33,000 skilled workers were sent to the national economy.

Second: On the basis of the development of productive forces social production is steadily increasing, its efficiency is increasing. Whereas during the first 3 years of the 6th Five-Year Plan the average annual increase of the production of national income came to 5.2 percent, during 1981-1983 it came to 7.5 percent. During this period the gross industrial output increased annually on the average by 9.6 percent, while the average annual volume of the gross output of agriculture increased by 12.7 percent as compared with the corresponding indicator of the preceding 5-year plan.

The tasks on the further intensification of the process of the socialist industrialization of the country, which were posed by the 18th MPRP Congress, are being successfully accomplished. Our industry today produces approximately two-thirds of the aggregate net output of industry and agriculture. The production of nonferrous metals and the products of the fuel and energy, construction materials, light and food industries is increasing at a preferential rate as compared with other sectors.

Third: The tasks posed by the 18th MPRP Congress in the area of the increase of the material and cultural standard of living of the people are being successfully accomplished. As compared with 1980 in 1983 the per capita real income had increased by 8.7 percent. During this period in connection with the increase of the monetary income of the population the retail commodity turnover increased by nearly 500 million tugriks.

During the past 3 years apartment houses with an area of 430,000 m² were built and put into operation, which enabled 70,000 people to improve their housing conditions.

As a result of the measures on the strengthening of the material and technical base of public education, culture, art and health care the number of students at educational institutions of all levels increased by 33,100, the number of hospital beds increased by 10.5 percent. During the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan educational buildings of general educational schools for

24,000 students and boarding school facilities for 7,000 beds were put into operation.

At present there are 2,770 students, 110 hospital beds and 23 physicians for every 10,000 people of the country.

The working people of our country have now begun the fulfillment of the decisions of the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee, the 4th Session, 10th Convocation, of the MPR People's Great Hural and the plan assignments of the new year. The communists and all the working people of our country received with thorough approval the speech of General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural Y. Tsedenbal at the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee, in which he made a thorough analysis of the state of the economic and social development of our country and gave specific instructions on the key issues, which are connected with the implementation of the economic policy of the party and the fulfillment of the plan assignments.

Now in all the economic organizations and institutions of culture and in each labor collective the results of the work during the first 3 years of the 5-year plan are being tallied, measures, which are aimed at the fulfillment of the plan assignments of the new year and the 5-year plan as a whole by the consolidation of the achieved gains, the elimination of the existing shortcomings and the mobilization and utilization of internal reserves, are being outlined and implemented.

Question: Tell us briefly about the basic tasks of the plan of the development of the national economy and culture of the country for 1984 and toward what particular attention is being directed during their accomplishment.

Answer: The increase of the efficiency of social production by the better use of the material and technical base of all the sectors of the national economy, which is becoming stronger and stronger, and the increase of the quality of all work and the assurance on this basis of the further increase of the material and cultural standard of living of the people are the basic task of the plan of the development of the national economy and culture of the MPR for 1984.

In 1984 it is planned, in particular, to increase the production of national income by 6 percent, the gross industrial output--by 7.8 percent and the gross agricultural output--by 9 percent. During the planning year it is proposed to increase the public consumption fund by 4.8 percent, the amount of the monetary income of the population by 4.7 percent and the retail commodity turnover by not less than 4 percent.

The places in the school facilities of general educational schools will be increased by 14,800, the number of beds at school boarding houses--by 2,200, the number of beds at kindergartens--by 4,200, the number of beds at hospitals--by 700. Apartments houses with 157,000 m² of space will be put into operation.

I want to mention several questions, which concern the fulfillment of the plan of the year and toward which it is necessary to direct the special attention of organizations of all levels.

1. The Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee especially pointed out the need for the elaboration of effective measures on the unconditional fulfillment of the plan assignments of 1984. In this connection strict demands with regard to the improvement of the work in connection with the technical, industrial and financial plans and with regard to the unconditional fulfillment of the state plan assignments are being laid down for each ministry, department, aymag and city, for industrial enterprises, economic organizations and cultural institutions. It is a question of the tightening up of planning discipline and the assurance of the planned balance in the material, financial and manpower respects. During the drawing up of the draft of the plan for 1984 the drafts of the plans of the basic enterprises and organizations were discussed extensively in the labor collectives, their suggestions were taken into account. During the summer trade fair of wholesale trade of 1983 the basic problems connected with the fulfillment of the plan assignments of 1984 were discussed specifically among the buyers, contractors and consumers, as well as the main ministries, departments and organizations and on this basis the corresponding contracts were concluded. All this is broadening the possibilities for the elaboration and implementation of specific measures on the assurance of the fulfillment of the plan assignments of the new year.

2. The Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee indicated that in the matter of the fulfillment of the state plan the labor collectives should play a decisive role. It is necessary to carry out the work on the drawing up and approval of the technical production and financial plans in close coordination with the obligations in the socialist competition, which are aimed at the fulfillment and exceeding of the state plan on the basis of the efficient use of production capacities, raw materials, materials, financial assets and manpower and the increase of labor productivity and work quality.

3. Economic contracts are an important means of the improvement of the monitoring of the fulfillment of the state plan and the verification of fulfillment. Therefore economic contracts on reciprocal deliveries of goods and the rendering of services in conformity with the state plan should be concluded in January between the appropriate organizations, it is also necessary to increase the responsibility for the fulfillment of the obligations in accordance with the economic contracts.

4. With the strengthening of the material and technical base of the national economy and the increase of the scale of social production the importance of the saving of materials, raw materials, energy and fuel and the decrease of the costs of production and services is increasing even more. For the purpose of strengthening the control by the plan of the saving of material resources the plan assignment to save in 1984 material resources of more than 240 descriptions worth over 60 million tugriks was given to ministries, aymags and cities.

It is important that in the technical, industrial and financial plans of every industrial and economic enterprise the measures on the accomplishment of this assignment would be reflected, in particular, the descriptions and amount of the raw materials, materials and energy, which will be saved, would be stipulated. Along with this it is necessary to indicate, by what means the given raw material will be saved and what role the production units and the workers employed in them will play here, and to reflect this in the plans of technical

and economic measures. It is necessary to direct particular attention to the fact that precisely such an approach to the work can lead to specific results.

5. The Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee directed the attention of ministries and departments to the importance of the implementation of planned comprehensive measures on the increase of product quality, the tightening up of quality control and the tightening up of technological discipline. During the planned year it is envisaged in industry alone to increase the production of products of the first quality category by 10 percent and to increase their proportion in the commodity production to 30 percent. It is clear that the increase of quality is a requirement for all the sectors of the national economy.

The efforts of not only industrial enterprises are required when increasing the quality of industrial products, universal attention, which is directed toward the increase of the quality of the procurement of agricultural, especially livestock raw materials, is of particular importance here.

Agricultural and procurement organizations, industrial and transportation enterprises should devote the maximum attention to the observance of the corresponding technology when procuring wool, skins and hides and to their proper transportation and storage.

6. The most important task consists in making up in a short time for the harm done previously to animal husbandry and in the assurance of the further uninterrupted production of products. For this it is necessary to eliminate the serious shortcomings in livestock production, to increase the livestock population and to increase its productivity in light of the decisions of the 6th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee, and this should become the most important task of party, state and agricultural organizations of all levels. For this in all the economic sectors it is necessary to take specific steps on the maximum decrease of the expenditures of the female livestock population, the high quality conducting of the mating campaign and the artificial insemination of the female animals, the protection of the fetus, the raising of young animals without losses, the sharp decrease of the losses of adult livestock and the assurance of the fatness of the livestock, which are intended for state procurement and use locally by the use of range pastures and fattening. These measures should be reflected in the plans of every farm, somon and aymag and their fulfillment should be strictly monitored.

7. The task has been posed to consolidate the gains, which were made in farming in 1983, and to increase by 22 percent the average annual volume of the output of farming as compared with the period of 1981-1983. This is a large task. Therefore the timely taking of steps on the high quality performance of the repair of agricultural equipment, the efficient supply of the farms with the necessary equipment, spare parts and fertilizers, the storage and use of seeds according to the technology and the all-round assurance of preparation for the cultivation of the soil, the planting and harvesting of crops is the most important obligation of the Ministry of Agriculture, the aymags and all farms.

8. The placement of construction projects into operation on the set dates and the quickest possible assimilation of their capacities are one of the basic

conditions of the expansion of production and services and the increase of the material well-being of the people. Therefore it is necessary to devote more efforts and attention to the increase of the effectiveness of capital investments in the national economy. For these purposes more than 60 percent of the capital investments and construction and installation work in 1984 will be concentrated on start-up projects and the decrease of the number of unfinished projects. The drastic improvement of the organization of labor and work quality in all the construction and installation organizations and the creation of realistic conditions for the placement of construction projects into operation on the planned dates on the part of the client ministries, state committees, departments, aymags, cities and supply organs should play an important role in the fulfillment of the plans of capital construction.

Along with this it is necessary to note that the focusing of the attention of the central and local party, state and public organizations of all levels on the questions of the improvement of the work of construction organizations and the efficient use of capital investments in the sectors of the economy and culture will have a decisive influence in the accomplishment of the planned tasks of capital construction.

9. The responsible task to consolidate the achieved gains, to eliminate promptly, without losing time, the existing shortcomings and to tighten up labor, economic contract and planning discipline is being posed for all our ministries, state committees, departments, the executive committees of the aymag and city assemblies of people's deputies, state and public organizations and labor collectives. It is necessary beginning with the first day of the new year to begin resolutely the fulfillment of the planned tasks of economic and cultural construction and to focus attention here on the questions of the increase of production efficiency and product quality, the efficient use of materials and raw materials and the tightening up of the policy of economy.

Grenada After Invasion

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1512 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jan (MONTSAME)--A MONTSAME commentator writes: having ravaged by terror one of the smallest countries in the world, the largest power in the West, the United States, has begun the reorganization of the political and economic system of Grenada. The intention of the United States to turn the island into its own military springboard, into an American outpost in the Caribbean basin is concealed behind these words. According to the testimony of the newspaper THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, the Pentagon intends to conclude with the puppet government in St. George's an "agreement" on the use by the U.S. military on a long-term basis of the ports and air fields of Grenada.

Precisely the air fields, particularly the 3-km runway of the international airport, which was built with the assistance of Cuban workers and the British company (Plessy), had assumed in the eyes of the American administration the ominous outlines of a Soviet-Cuban military base. But even the American newspaper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is exposing this, mildly speaking, fable. The operation was conceived as a demonstration of support of the regimes of El Salvador and Guatemala and served as a significant warning to Nicaragua.

Such is the truth. But following the soldiers new colonizers rushed to Grenada. They are fully resolved to open the prospects of a better life for the islanders. The White House Task Force for the Development of Private Enterprise is to bring this "bright future" closer. One does not have to guess what this group will do jointly with the businessmen of America. They will do what they have always do in such cases: they reduced the poor to poverty, ruined the poor peasants and fleeced the destitute. They are experts at this.

The United States "is establishing" relations in this way with the countries of Latin America, Asia and Africa, and it is impossible to call this system of the establishment of relations anything but a policy of state terrorism, which elevates military brigandage to a norm of relations with the countries and peoples, which are unpleasing to the United States.

Fischer Visit to USSR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1517 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 9 Jan (MONTSAME)--The official friendly visit of GDR Minister for Foreign Affairs O. Fischer to the USSR and the discussions and talks, which took place during the visit, once again demonstrated vividly that the countries of the socialist community, including the Soviet Union and the GDR, and their consistent and peaceable policy on the international arena are the main factors of security and stabilization in the world, a MONTSAME commentator writes.

The talks of the ministers of both countries, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding, confirmed the unity of views on all the discussed questions, both on the questions of the prospects of the further development of bilateral relations and on the urgent problems of international life. The bonds of fraternal friendship and cooperation, which link the USSR and the GDR, are constantly growing stronger and are being expanded for the good of the unity and might of the countries of the socialist community in the interests of the cause of peace, the commentator stresses.

The question of the aggravation of the international situation in Europe, where the Reagan Administration is deploying American first-strike missiles, was at the center of attention of the talks. The ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR and the GDR expressed the inflexible will of the governments of the two countries not to allow the upsetting of the military strategic balance in the world, particularly on the European continent. The ministers stated that a fundamental assessment of the formed situation in Europe, as well as of the importance of the steps being taken by the countries of the socialist community, first of all the Soviet Union, was presented with all clarity in the recent statement of Soviet leader Yu. V. Andropov. The ministers of foreign affairs noted that the danger for the cause of peace and international cooperation consists in the adventuristic policy of the United States, which has turned Western Europe into its nuclear hostage. The Geneva nuclear arms limitation talks were broken off precisely due to this policy of the Reagan Administration, which is void of common sense.

Socialism, Peace

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jan (MONTSAME)--The general trend of the development of international life conforms to the interests of the cause of peace and socialism. It is governed by the mighty march of world socialism, by the movement of peoples for peace and social progress, UNEN writes in the article entitled "Socialism Is the Most Advanced Social System."

UNEN notes that General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural Y. Tsedenbal in his speech at the recent plenum of the party Central Committee stressed that "the imperialists will never be able to halt the march of socialism. We are firmly convinced that the steps, which are being taken by the Soviet Union and its allies, and their mighty economic and defensive potential will serve as a reliable obstacle in the way of the instigators of war, who are attempting to throw mankind into the abyss of a thermonuclear catastrophe."

The Great October Socialist Revolution was the main event of our era. Real socialism is constantly developing and growing stronger, its attractive force is increasing. That is why from the very beginning of the birth of socialism the world of capital and violence declared a "crusade" against it, striving to turn back the wheel of history, UNEN writes.

Under the present conditions of the aggravation of the international situation imperialism is attempting to transform the military strategic balance in its favor, by stepping up the nuclear arms race. This reckless and adventuristic policy of the United States and its accomplices, in the end, will lead only to the danger of the destruction of all mankind and all civilization in the fire of nuclear war.

But the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community will not allow a change of the world balance of forces, the superiority of the militaristic reaction over the forces of peace. Socialism, as the most advanced social system, has the means to fight for peace, to which the progress of the development of mankind attests. Peace and socialism are inseparable. Lenin's principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with a different social system is the basis for the activity of socialism on the international arena. That is why the policy of aggression and dictation is alien to socialism, that is why it does not seek advantages for itself on the international arena, UNEN emphasizes.

Education of Young People

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1511 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jan (MONTSAME)--The education of the rising generation in the spirit of loyalty to the ideals of socialism, proletarian internationalism and patriotism is one of the main tasks at the present stage of the development of our country along the path of the building of a new society, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League

D. Dashjamts writes today in the newspaper UNEN. This problem is becoming even more urgent owing to the aggravation of the international situation and the aggravation of the class and ideological struggle.

Tens of thousands of young people are studying today in numerous groups and sections of political education, at schools of MRYL members, workers and cattle breeders. For the purposes of mobilizing the efforts of Mongolian young people for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 18th party congress and the plan assignments of the 5-year plan the MRYL organizations are organizing the annual taking of Leninist tests on the theme "The Decisions of the Congress Into Life." These measures are timed to coincide with the 60th anniversary of the Third MPRP Congress and the proclamation of the MPR, the author stresses.

Great importance is also being attached to the labor education of young people. Now more than 25,000 young workers are working dedicatedly in 1,750 brigades of shock labor, it is noted in the article. A significant portion of the school children during summer vacation acquire labor skills at camps of relaxation and labor.

In recent years much attention has been devoted to the physical training of young people. However, it is necessary to systematize the giving of the norms of "Ready for Labor and Defense" to boys and girls and to implement these measures not less than twice a year, it is noted in the article. The Dul (Flame) military sports games have acquired extensive popularity among school children. These games promote the training of children for service in the ranks of the armed forces.

Mongolian young people were, are and remain a true assistant of the party in the building of communism, D. Dashjamts writes.

Year of School Child

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Jan (MONTSAME)--The measures of the Year of the School Child have strengthened significantly the material base of the children's and school institutions of the capital and have contributed to the increase of the quality of educational and training work, the newspaper ULAANBAATARYN MEDEE writes today.

Last year the enterprises and institutions of the capital allocated 3 million tugriks for these purposes. They organized and equipped at the affiliated schools more than 400 school studies and Pioneer rooms and about 50 sports fields.

During the Year of the School Child the progress of students increased. More than 2,000 classes of the secondary schools of the capital achieved 100-percent advancement.

In the MPR 1984-1985 have also been declared Years of the School Child. Much still has to be done for the further strengthening of the material base of educational and training work and the increase of the role of labor collectives,

educational institutions and parents in the education of the rising generation, the newspaper notes.

Stockholm Peace Conference

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1501 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Jan (MONTSAME)--The practical and constructive cooperation of the states participating in the Stockholm Conference and its conclusion with positive results would make it possible to moderate the tension in Europe and to decrease the level of military confrontation on this continent, the newspaper UNEN writes in its commentary. The commentary is devoted to the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

The newspaper notes that the holding of this forum became possible owing to the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community.

The conference is being held during a period of the sharp aggravation of the international situation through the fault of the aggressive policy of the United States and its NATO allies. Their escalation of the arms race and the deployment in Western Europe of American first-strike missiles are aimed at altering the existing balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Such a policy and the practical actions of the United States and its NATO allies do not correspond to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act and the provisions of the final documents of the meeting in Madrid, UNEN stresses.

The Madrid meeting demonstrated that the states with a different social system, if they display sensibility, can reach an understanding in the making of mutually acceptable decisions which concern the strengthening of peace and international security. And the world public expects precisely such an approach from the countries which are participating in the Stockholm Conference, the newspaper notes.

The countries of the socialist community are fully resolved to do everything that depends on them in order to put an end to the aggravation of international relations, to halt the arms race and to strengthen confidence on the European continent. The efforts of the socialist countries at this forum will be aimed first of all at returning to the situation in Europe, which existed before the start of the deployment of new American missiles, and at achieving understandings on the reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe. In this connection great importance is being attached to the proposals of the member states of the Warsaw Pact to the NATO member countries on the conclusion of a treaty on mutual force reduction and on the freeing of Europe from chemical weapons.

These and the other initiatives and proposals of the fraternal countries are decisive factors in the matter of the moderation of the tension and the decrease of the military confrontation in Europe, the strengthening and defense of peace and international security. And the result of the Stockholm Conference equally depend on, from what stand the other European countries participating in the conference will treat these proposals, UNEN emphasizes.

Consumer Goods Supply

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Jan 84 p 2

[Interview with MPR Minister of Trade and Procurement C. Molom: "The Supply With Goods Will Be Improved"; date and place not given]

[Text] MPR Minister of Trade and Procurement C. Molom responds to the questions of workers.

[Question] The quality and appearance of several items on the counters of stores, particularly children's footwear, outerwear, as well as items made of wood, leave much to be desired. What opportunities exist for the improvement of the quality of these items and what are trade organizations undertaking in this direction?

[Answer] Trade organizations are obliged to devote particular attention to the production of consumer goods which meet the demand of customers. The quality of goods, their appearance and size are specifically reflected in the economic contracts between industrial enterprises and trade organizations. The results of the fulfillment of the economic contract are tallied monthly for milk, dairy products, bread, potatoes and vegetables and quarterly for industrial goods.

Trade organizations carry out the control of the quality of 60 percent of the goods, which are produced by domestic industry, and 10 percent of the imported goods. Since 1982 all the ready-made clothing, wood items and porcelain ware of domestic industry have been liable to control.

The goods, which do not conform to the standards, are sent back to the enterprises or steps are taken on the decrease of the grades of products, the imposition of fines and so on.

In the past 2 years the best examples of models of imported goods of more than 50 descriptions have been sent to production, which is yielding positive results. The demands of the workers are being studied by the holding jointly with industrial enterprises of exhibition-sales and the opening of specialized stores.

The customers themselves are taking an active part in case of the implementation of measures on the certification of the quality of goods of domestic industry.

In 1984 it is planned jointly with the appropriate organizations to carry out the certification of the quality of furniture which is produced by enterprises locally and to take the necessary steps on the improvement of the quality of items.

[Question] The matches produced by our industry are characterized by extremely low quality--the flimsiness of the heads, the incomplete filling of the boxes. Why are such items sold in the stores?

[Answer] The match factory of the city of Suhbaatar has continued in recent years to upset the plan assignments and to produce low quality products, in spite of the repeated auditing and the demands on the part of the corresponding organizations to improve the quality of matches. Due to this the balance of the supply of the population with them is being upset and the import of these items has to be increased.

[Question] What steps are being taken for the improvement of the taste quality of the dishes and the sanitary conditions of public dining institutions?

[Answer] For the purpose of eliminating the shortcomings, which exist in the work of public dining, we plan in 1984 jointly with the appropriate organizations to implement a number of specific measures, including the state inspection of the quality of the products and the hygiene of all public dining institutions.

[Question] What possibilities exist for the better meeting of the needs for such goods as children's overcoats, footwear and sports clothes of the necessary sizes?

[Answer] In 1983 as compared with the preceding year the sale of children's clothing increased by 70 percent. Including imported clothing by 50 percent. The supply of knitwear, wool pants, dresses and school uniforms increased significantly. As compared with the preceding year in 1983 the supply of high shoes and boots increased by 10 percent. Imported items make up 30 percent of all the children's footwear which is for sale. The assortment is increasing and the quality of the products of the domestic garment and footwear industry is increasing.

But in spite of this, a shortage of some types of children's footwear, overcoats and underwear is being felt. As a result of the fact that footwear enterprises for the past 3 years have upset the plan assignments on deliveries of products to trade, a shortage of children's footwear is being felt. In the past 10 years the child population has increased by 33 percent, while the output of children's footwear has increased by only 12 percent.

In this connection on the basis of understandings with the corresponding organizations in 1984 it is proposed to increase by 20 percent the volume of production of children's clothing of domestic industry. The output of children's footwear will be increased by 10 percent. It is also planned to increase the import of children's winter footwear.

[Question] At the stores it is impossible to buy children's winter boots of sizes 22-23. How is the order carried out?

[Answer] The import of boots for adolescent girls 13-16 years old is being carried out to an adequate extent. But a significant portion of the adult population also uses them. As a result their shortage is also being felt. Therefore the task of increasing the supply of winter footwear for women faces us.

[Question] How is the supply of children with school uniforms, sports clothing and school notebooks to be improved?

[Answer] In 1983 as compared with the preceding year the sale of uniforms for school children increased by 10 percent, the sale of school supplies increased significantly. In 1984 it is proposed to increase the supply of school supplies as compared with last year by 50 percent. In 1983 the sale of imported sports training clothes for adults increased by 30 percent, the sale of imported and domestic soccer jerseys and sports footwear increased significantly. But in spite of this, a shortage of sports clothing continues to be felt. The fact that domestic industry has begun the production of sports clothing, will undoubtedly have a positive influence on the solution of this problem. In 1984 2.6-fold more sports clothing will be produced as compared with last year. The amount of imported sports clothing will increase by 50 percent.

[Question] Why are sewing machines rare on the counters of stores? Why are there no spare parts for motorcycles? Why at organizations of municipal and personal services are spare parts sold at overstated prices?

[Question] Such durable goods as sewing machines, which determine the standard of living of the population, are being imported in significant quantity. The number of sewing machines, which were sold last year, as compared with 1982 increased by nearly twofold. Suffice it to say that 70 out of 100 families in our country have sewing machines. It is proposed to increase in the future the sale of sewing machines.

In general, technical goods are sold together with the spare parts indicated in the manufacturer's certificate of the item. As for the IJ motorcycle, there are instances when spare parts are supplied somewhat later than the motorcycles. In such instances trade organizations are obliged subsequently to make available to the buyers spare parts for the purchased motorcycle.

The organizations of municipal and personal service carry out the repair and maintenance of motorcycles. They are obliged to supply consumers with the necessary spare parts. In these instances they naturally collect payment for the service. But the sale of spare parts at an increased price is incorrect. In the future it is proposed to centralize the sale of spare parts and not to disperse them among shops.

[Question] When will the sale of color televisions begin?

[Answer] The sale of color televisions will begin in the next few years, when the problem of their repair, maintenance and supply with spare parts has been solved.

[Question] What conditions exist for the improvement of the supply of stores with food products, particularly meat and milk, especially during the morning and evening hours?

[Answer] As the population grows and its needs increase, the supply with food-stuffs steadily increases.

For the purposes of the uninterrupted supply of shops with foodstuffs the delivery and sale of meat, meat products and bread are carried out in Ulaanbaatar according to a uniform hourly schedule. Here it is necessary to ensure close interconnection in the work of industrial, trade and transportation organizations. Bread is delivered mainly at night. For the timely supply of shops with foodstuffs a traffic control service is being introduced in the work. The sale of meat, meat products and butter is carried out in accordance with a monthly and daily schedule.

Although the sales volume of these goods is increasing from year to year, at present difficulties are still being encountered in the matter of the complete meeting of the ever increasing needs of the population for food products. The upsetting of the plan assignments on the increase of the livestock population by several aimags and the incomplete coverage by milking of all the cows during the lactation period are having a negative influence on this.

About 10 percent of the meat, which is sold in Ulaanbaatar, is prepared at the meat combine. It is planned, starting in 1985, to carry out at the meat combine 60 percent of the cutting and preparation of meat for sale.

Under present conditions, when the cutting of 80 percent of all the sold meat is carried out at the stores themselves, the needs of customers cannot be met at the proper level. Therefore, along with the improvement of the monitoring of the work of shops, it is necessary to improve the technology of preparing meat for sale.

In Ulaanbaatar thousands of people are employed in shift and night work. Taking this fact into account, starting last year they began to carry out the sale of meat, meat products and butter during two shifts daily from 1100 and 1700. Service in accordance with the orders of construction and industrial workers is being organized.

For the purposes of improving the use of the working time of workers and employees the schedule of hours of stores and dining rooms has been shifted to 1 hour later. The number of stores with extended hours has been increased.

[Question] What steps are being taken in the matter of increasing the efficiency and standards of service of the personnel of stores and public dining institutions?

[Answer] The creation of a favorable situation for customers, the detailed study of their needs and desires and an attentive and friendly attitude toward them, first of all, are the gauge of the standards of the workers of services. Every worker of the service sphere should have the necessary experience and skills and occupational mastery.

We realize that some service workers and salespeople do not have adequate standards of behavior and violate the rules of trade. These are indicators, on the one hand, of the inadequate standards, knowledge and consciousness of some workers and, on the other, of the irresponsibility of the managers of shops and offices. We are drawing the appropriate conclusions from this situation and are taking specific steps. It must also be said that timely

comradely advice and the wishes of the customers themselves, who note the shortcomings in service on the part of trade workers, are of great educational importance.

Chemical Weapons

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Jan 84 p 3

[Article: "No to Chemical Weapons!"]

[Text] The proposal of the member states of the Warsaw Pact to the NATO member countries on the question of freeing Europe from chemical weapons is of great importance for the aversion of the danger of the outbreak of war, it is stated in a commentary of Mongolian radio. It is noted in it that so many toxic agents, which will be enough to wipe out the population of our planet 50 times, have been produced and stockpiled in the United States.

The use of so dangerous a type of weapon is fraught with unpredictable consequences. But the military clique of the United States claims that it is possible to use it in limited military operations, including in Europe. Not without reason did the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST boast that the United States is producing chemical weapons for their deployment in Europe. More than 10 large chemical weapon depots have already been built in West European countries.

In order to mislead the world public and to conceal from it the real goals, western propaganda is spreading the lie about the ostensible use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union. But the facts refute this fable. The Soviet Union is faithful to the letter and spirit of the Geneva protocol of 1925 on the banning of the use in war of suffocating, toxic or other similar gases and bacteriological warfare agents. Even during the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 the Soviet Union did not use chemical weapons. But at that time the question was as follows: Is or is not the Soviet Union to exist?

The use of chemical weapons, it is noted in the commentary, is dangerous not only for the present generation, but also for its descendants. For example, the use of this barbarous type of weapon in Vietnam not only led to human victims and the destruction of flora and fauna, but also had dangerous consequences for many people, who were exposed to chemical weapons, but remained alive, children with malignant tumors and all kinds of nervous diseases are being born. According to the conclusion of Vietnamese physicians, in the zones affected by chemical weapons in the past 3 years the instances of stillbirths has increased.

The United States used chemical weapons not only in Vietnam, but also in Laos and Kampuchea, is using them today in Afghanistan and Lebanon, also used them during the aggression in Grenada. A few days ago there was a report that the Republic of South Africa had used chemical weapons against Angola.

The proposal of the member states of the Warsaw Pact on the freeing of Europe from chemical weapons was a timely step in the direction of the reduction of

the risk of chemical warfare not only in Europe, but also throughout the world. The prevention of chemical warfare can be achieved only by the banning of chemical weapons and the elimination of their stockpiles on a worldwide scale. The new proposal of the socialist states pursues precisely such a goal, it is noted in the commentary.

Soviet-Mongolian Tourism

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Jan 84 p 3

[Interview with Mayya Alekseyevna Fedorova, staff member of the International Department of the Sputnik Bureau of International Youth Tourism of the Soviet Union, by NOVOSTI MONGOLII correspondent D. Enhbaatar: "Tourism is the Companion of Peace"; date and place not given]

[Text] Talks between the Sputnik Bureau of International Youth Tourism of the Soviet Union and the Zaluu ayalagch Bureau of Youth Tourism of Mongolia, during which a protocol on the exchange of tourists for 1984 was signed, were held from 10 to 13 January of this year in Ulaanbaatar. M. A. Fedorova, a staff member of the International Department of the Sputnik Bureau of International Youth Tourism, responds to the questions of our correspondent.

[Question] Mayya Alekseyevna, first of all, please tell our readers about the Sputnik Bureau of International Youth Tourism. About its goal, relations and activity.

[Answer] The Soviet youth organization, the Sputnik Bureau of International Youth Tourism, was set up in 1958. The constant broadening and strengthening of the relations between Soviet young people and foreign people of their own age are the goal of our organization. It organizes trips of foreign young people to the USSR and of Soviet young people abroad and about the country. At present the Sputnik Bureau of International Youth Tourism is maintaining and developing contractual and correspondence relations with more than 500 organizations of 84 countries of the world.

For foreign tourists Sputnik has drawn up a specialized program of the stay in the USSR. They will receive the most diverse information on our country and its people and will acquaint themselves with the Soviet way of life, the affairs and concerns of Soviet young people, as well as with cultural and historical monuments.

[Question] Please say a few words about the cooperation between Sputnik and Zaluu ayalagch. And how is it being developed?

[Answer] The Zaluu ayalagch Bureau of Youth Tourism, which was established in 1976, is one of the tourist organizations, with which the Sputnik Bureau of International Youth Tourism cooperates. Prior to this cooperation was carried out directly with the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Youth League of Mongolia. Since 1969 cooperation has been carried out on the basis of long-term and annual contractual documents. In recent times the exchange of

specialized groups, as well as exchange within the framework of local relations have undergone great development. It is pleasant to note that the tourist exchange between our countries is increasing from year to year.

[Question] But now, please, speak in a little more detail about the protocol on the exchange of tourists for 1984, which was signed a few days ago.

[Answer] During the talks the parties tallied the results of cooperation in 1983 and signed an agreement on the tourist exchange for 1984.

Whereas in 1983 more than 1,100 Soviet and Mongolian boys and girls took part in the tourist exchange, this indicator will increase slightly this year.

One of the itineraries of Mongolian tourists will pass through the hero cities of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. This itinerary is devoted to the Pamyat' relay race of patriotic deeds of young people. During the stay in the USSR the Mongolian tourists will meet with veterans and heroes of the Great Patriotic War and will visit places, which are dear to the heart of every Soviet person: the grave of the Unknown Soldier and the Piskarevskiy Memorial Cemetery. In addition to hero cities the Mongolian tourists will visit the cities of Irkutsk, Novosibirsk, Ulan-Ude, Riga and others. They will see historical and cultural monuments, will visit enterprises and institutions and will meet with Soviet young people. One of the groups will take part in the celebration of the 67th anniversary of Great October.

[Question] In addition to familiarization with the historical and cultural values of the country the protocol apparently also envisages measures of a sociopolitical nature.

[Answer] Yes, the sides see the most important task in their work in the use of tourism for the promotion of the campaign for peace, against the arms race and for disarmament. Particular attention will be devoted to the expansion of specialized tourism, which is aimed first of all at the exchange of advanced know-how and the methods of work of various categories of Soviet and Mongolian young people, to the stepping up of the work on the acquaintance of young people with the labor initiatives of youth collectives and to various forms of socialist competition.

[Question] You mentioned the exchange of tourists within the framework of local relations.

[Answer] The border relations, in particular, between the Buryat Oblast Komsomol organization and the Selenge Aymag Revolutionary Youth League, between the city youth organizations of Ulan-Ude and Darhan will undergo further development.

[Question] And how will the itineraries of Soviet tourists in Mongolia run?

[Answer] Soviet boys and girls together with people of their own age from fraternal Mongolia will take part in the festive celebration of the 45th anniversary of the rout of the Japanese militarists at Halhin gol. They will visit the sites of the battles and will place flowers on the common graves of Soviet and Mongolian soldiers.

Soviet young people will make trips to the cities of Ulaanbaatar, Darhan and Suhbaatar and will rest at the Gun Nuur and Dzulzagyn gol tourist centers.

The meetings of Soviet young people with Mongolian young people will enable the boys and girls to learn even more about the life and labor of the people of their own age and to exchange views on the questions which worry young people of the entire world.

[Question] Mayya Alekseyevna, our traditional question: What is your impression about our country?

[Answer] I have already been to Mongolia six times. My first trip was to the festival of Soviet and Mongolian young people, which was held in 1977 in Ulaanbaatar. The festival and the unusual hospitality and friendliness of the Mongolian friends even then left an indelible impression in my memory. And now, when coming each time to Ulaanbaatar, you do not cease to be amazed by the great changes which are occurring in the appearance of the capital. New residential districts are appearing, cultural centers are being finished, the city is all in construction scaffolds and is growing in height and breadth. And the people are building it with great enthusiasm. When leaving Mongolia, I want to return again and again to this hospitable country.

U.S. Missile Deployment Protests

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Jan (MONTSAME)--The commenced deployment of American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in a number of countries of Western Europe has evoked a storm of protests and the angry indignation of peoples, the newspaper UNEN writes today in an international commentary. Having given the "green light" to the deployment of these missiles on their territory, contrary to the wish of their peoples, the governments of the FRG, England and Italy have found themselves completely isolated from the public. The unprecedented scale of the antiwar movement is shaking the foundations of western society. No pressures and repressions on the part of the authorities are halting the champions of peace, the commentator writes.

In the FRG alone three-fourths of the population spoke out resolutely against the transformation of their territory into a launching pad for American nuclear missiles. While the "tent camp of peace" near the Greenham Common military base, which was set up by English women starting with the first day of the delivery to this base of cruise missile components, has become a symbol of the inflexibility and courage of the supporters of peace.

The mass antiwar movement, which has encompassed the entire world and, in particular, Europe, is becoming a factor of international life, which the ruling circles of the West cannot but take into account, the newspaper notes.

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CHINESE SUPPORT OF DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. MISSILES IN EUROPE

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 23 Dec 83 p 3

[Article: "Peking's Service to Imperialism"]

[Text] At the session of the UN General Assembly in New York China voted against the resolution, in which the deep concern about the continuation of the arms race and the increase of the danger of nuclear war was expressed. In the resolution it is also stated that the conclusion of a multilateral nuclear test ban treaty by all states is a task of paramount importance. This resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes on the initiative of the group of socialist and nonaligned countries. Together with China the United States, England and France voted against it. Thereby China again demonstrated its reluctance to take a class stand on urgent questions of the present, first of all on the question of nuclear disarmament.

China in recent times has been accompanying more and more actively the United States and its NATO allies, which are launching a new, extremely dangerous spiral of the nuclear arms race. In Peking they are supporting in no uncertain terms the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in a number of countries of Western Europe. As the leading Chinese newspaper RENMIN RIBAO wrote this week, "the countries of Western Europe need the deployment of the new American medium-range missiles on their territory." Speaking in defense of these dangerous actions, RENMIN RIBAO cited the claim about a certain "nuclear blackmail on the part of the Soviet Union," which is being played up intensively in the West and is thoroughly false. The SINHUA agency in one of its latest commentaries on this theme went even farther, claiming that the need for the deployment of American Pershings and cruise missiles is due to the ostensible "obvious superiority of the Soviet Union in medium-range weapons both qualitatively and quantitatively."

The Peking propagandists pass over in silence the repeatedly proven precise data and the fact of approximate parity in medium-range weapons in Europe, which is recognized by all serious military experts. In Peking they are deliberately ignoring the fact that, having begun the deployment of new missiles, the United States is upsetting this balance. In Peking they are also distorting the meaning of the forced countermeasures of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for the purpose of ensuring their security. These countermeasures are being taken by the socialist countries not only because the American nuclear weapons are aimed at their territory. The

socialist countries cannot allow the altering of the existing balance of military forces in Europe, for under the present conditions of the equality of the nuclear missile forces of the Warsaw Pact organization and NATO a state of peace on our planet is being ensured.

The commenced deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is increasing the threat to the security of not only the peoples of this continent. The threat of nuclear attack for the peoples of Africa and Asia, which are within the range of the new U.S. missiles, is increasing.

However, this extremely alarming fact, as is evident, does not worry Peking, which is now exerting all efforts to prove that, it says, it is not the American nuclear weapons which represent a danger for Asia, but the Soviet weapons.

By disregarding the real sources of the increasing military danger and distorting the peaceable policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the Chinese leadership is doing an enormous service to the aggressive forces of imperialism, first of all American imperialism.

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CSO: 1819/33

CHINESE SUPPORT OF KHMER COALITION

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 23 Dec 83 p 3

[Article: "'Unconditional Aid and Support' to the Bandits"]

[Text] The highest Chinese leaders organized a few days ago in Peking a magnificent reception for the leaders of the anti-Kampuchean "coalition," which is waging an armed struggle against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The leading Chinese newspapers literally abounded in reports and photographs of the festive meetings and banquets of the Chinese leaders with the leaders of the Khmer reaction, who have been repudiated by the Kampuchean people. The leaders of the bandit formations--the self-styled "president" of the nonexistent "Democratic Kampuchea" Sihanouk, Pol Pot supporter Khieu Samphan and reactionary Son Sen--were satisfied with the talks with their Peking hosts. In Peking they were informed that China would in the future provide unconditional aid and support to the groups headed by Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, that is, as before Peking would help those who have neither their own state nor people, which they would govern. Only a handful of cutthroats, who are making raids on Kampuchea, are at their disposal.

For nearly 5 years now Peking has been waging an undeclared war against Kampuchea by the hands of its proteges. At first it was waged by means of Pol Pot supporters, then the supporters of Sihanouk and Son Sen were actively connected to it. In the summer of last year what is called "the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea," of which representatives of the three groups became members, was put together on the initiative and with the direct support of Peking. According to the scenario of Peking, the uncaught butchers of Pol Pot are playing the main role in the coalition. The creation of the "coalition" was endorsed by Washington, the ASEAN countries, mainly Thailand, actually promoted this unseemly venture. Precisely the border regions of this country from the very start were used as a springboard for terrorist attacks and sabotage against Kampuchea. Money and weapons are being sent from China via Thailand to the bandits, Chinese military advisers, who teach murder, robbery and arson, are in the anti-Kampuchean formations. The meeting of Chinese leaders with the leaders of the bandits, which took place in Peking, showed that the policy, which is being pursued by the Chinese leadership and is hostile to the Kampuchean people, remains unchanged. Peking, as is evident, has not renounced the plans to overthrow by the hands of its proteges the legal government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to establish in Kampuchea orders which are pleasing to Peking. At the meeting with Sihanouk, Khieu

Samphan and Son Sen the highest Chinese leaders said: "At present we are supporting you. When your struggle has been crowned with victory, we will also support you."

The entire world knows, what this "support" of Peking has cost the Kampuchean people. This is 3 million dead Kampucheans, this is hunger and poverty, this is the sorrow and tears of millions of people, this is the almost completely destroyed economy of the country. Some people in Peking console themselves with the hope to return again to Kampuchea and to do there as they like, as was the case under Pol Pot. In Peking they have not renounced expansionist hegemonic pretensions and have not renounced the plans of turning Kampuchea into one of the springboards of the further advance of Chinese expansion to the south.

The Kampuchean people, who are supported by the Soviet Union, Vietnam, the other socialist countries and all progressive mankind, will not allow the repetition of the Pol Pot nightmare. The people of Kampuchea have become acquainted with the cost of the triumph of their revolution, the fifth anniversary of which they will mark in early January. The country is being built and developed. Plants and factories have been put into operation, the Kampucheans have rid themselves of hunger. They are now harvesting good crops of rice, the restored educational and public health systems are being developed in the country. The wounds inflicted on Kampuchea by the supporters of Pol Pot are gradually healing. The 5 years, which have passed since the overthrow of the pro-Peking regime of Pol Pot, attest to the irreversibility of the changes being made in the country.

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CHINESE MIDDLE EAST POLICY

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Dec 83 p 3

[Article: "Under the Mask of 'Impartiality'"]

[Text] In recent times the Chinese press has been devoting increased attention to the situation in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon. The events occurring there are covered from a particular point of view through the prism of the well-known theory of "the rivalry of the two superpowers," "the two hegemonists." What is meant, as the reader has probably guessed, is the Soviet Union and the United States.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xunqian confirmed the other day the official nature of such an interpretation. In a report on the international situation, which he delivered at a recent session of the Standing Committee of the All-Chinese Assembly of National Representatives, the minister placed all the responsibility for the disturbing events in the Middle East on "the two superpowers."

At first glance the following explanation of the official Chinese position suggests itself: the Peking leaders want their position to look in the eyes of other, first of all the developing countries separate, independent of both the United States and the USSR. But if the question is posed in this way, discrepancies arise from the outset. For example, how is one to combine this "impartial position of equidistance from the great powers" with the high-sounding official statements of Peking about its support of the just struggle of the Arab peoples against the Israeli aggressors and those who back Israel? For there are more than enough such statements. This is a fact. It is also a fact that only one great power--the United States--backs the Israeli aggressors. This is well known to every school child even in China. And nevertheless the official propaganda of Peking equally slanders both American and Soviet policy in the Middle East. It is clear that this is being done intentionally.

The Peking leaders wish through their propaganda mouthpieces to impose on the world public their own interpretation of the events in the Middle East. The aspiration to gloss over the clear class approach of the Soviet Union to Middle East affairs and its principled support of the Arab peoples--the victims of the aggressions first of Israel, but now also directly of the United States, which is carrying out direct military interference in the affairs of

Lebanon--is a component of this interpretation. Instead of this the thesis, according to which "hegemonic aspirations," they say, motivate the Soviet Union, is being advanced in Peking. Such a statement of the question is convenient for the Chinese leaders from the point of view that it, so it seems to them, justifies in the eyes of the world their own indifference toward the tragedy being experienced by the Arabs: China, they say, does not have any interests in the Middle East and, therefore, is not interfering. This is precisely an indifferent stand, we would say a conniving stand with respect to the aggressor, and by no means an "impartial" stand, as they are trying to depict it among the Chinese leaders.

Another question also arises. To whom is it advantageous that the leadership of China is painting black the policy of the Soviet Union, which is selflessly helping the Arab nation to oppose the imperialist aggressors, and, moreover, is putting the leading socialist state on a level with the citadel of world imperialism, the focal point of the darkest forces of reaction and aggression? This is advantageous only to Washington, since it diverts the attention of the international community from its criminal, aggressive policy and thereby facilitates the pursuit of this evil policy. Every Lebanese patriot, every honest Arab is well aware, with whose weapons in hands he is repulsing the onslaught of the Israeli aggressors, by whose missiles the American warplanes, which are dropping bombs and napalm on his head, are being knocked down. But meanwhile from Peking they are persistently trying to convince this very Arab that the Soviet Union, which gave him the means of repulsing aggression and is giving him mighty political support, is his enemy. The same kind as American imperialism is. While his true friends, they say, are in Peking and they are good precisely for the reason that they are not giving this Arab anything, demonstrating their imaginary "impartiality." Here was what kinds of thoughts arise when examining the position which has been officially taken by the leadership of China with respect to the events in the Middle East.

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CSO: 1819/33

GOALS OF COMING VISIT OF ZHAO ZIYANG TO UNITED STATES

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Jan 84 p 3

[Article: "Zhao Ziyang Gets Ready to Go Across the Ocean"]

[Text] According to reports of foreign information agencies from Peking and Washington, intensive preparations are under way there for the visit of Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang across the ocean, which begins on 10 January. An understanding on this visit was reached in October of last year, when U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger visited the Chinese capital. At that time, incidentally, an understanding was also reached on the trip to China of U.S. President Reagan. This visit is planned for April.

Within the framework of preparation for the visit to Washington Zhao Ziyang on Tuesday met with a group of American journalists. While speaking with them, the Chinese Premier, as is evident from the received reports, tried not to draw attention to the strategic partnership of Peking with Washington. He even stated that China does not like U.S. policy in a number of regions of the world. Zhao also stressed that Peking will not agree to any concessions on the Taiwan question, which continues to cloud Sino-American relations.

Nevertheless the "anti-Americanism" of the Chinese leader was not of a class nature and was confined to a clearly defined framework. The dose of criticism of American policy in the statements of Zhao Ziyang is so precise that it does not leave doubts about its goals. Peking is seeing to it in advance that the forthcoming visit would not lead to political costs for the PRC in the developing countries, especially in those where anti-American sentiments are strong. In the recent past the public demonstration by Peking of "the community of strategic interests" with American imperialism invariably undermined the prestige of China in the countries of the Third World, to the role of the leader of which it aspires. They took this into account in Peking, and now they are trying to pretend that China is keeping itself "at a distance" from the United States.

But is that how things stand in reality?

For at present in their scale, depth and level American-Chinese relations far surpass U.S. relations with any other socialist country. Suffice it to say that at present more than 10,000 students and specialists are studying or are receiving on-the-job training in the United States. This alone already

indicates much, but in the end it is not a matter of students. The point is that with respect to the most important problems of the present the positions of the United States and the PRC are very close. Whether it is a question of American missiles in Europe, about Afghanistan, about U.S. bases in the Far East, Kampuchea or Japanese militarism, everywhere it is possible to find that the views of Peking and Washington on this problems to one degree or another coincide.

Anti-Sovietism and hostility toward the countries of the socialist community were always at the basis of the American-Chinese strategic partnership. Therefore the forthcoming visit of Zhao Ziyang to the United States cannot but arouse significant suspicions. It would be, of course, noteworthy if the goal of the visit was, as Zhao Ziyang stated to the journalists, "aid to the preservation of peace throughout the world." But it is difficult to believe this, since at the talks in Washington, in particular, the plans of military cooperation between China and the United States will be discussed. Cooperation of this sort can lead only to the increase of tension and reduce the chances to preserve peace on our planet.

CSC: 1819/33

VIETNAMESE, LAO, INDONESIAN PRESS ON PRC FOREIGN POLICY

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Jan 84 p 3

[Article: "The Foreign Mass Media on the Foreign Policy of China"]

[Text] The newspaper (NYAN ZAN), the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, in an article devoted to the situation on the northern borders of Vietnam, notes that (Hoanglenshon) Province has become the front line in the struggle against the subversive activity on the part of China. This province, the newspaper recalls, has a common border with China with a length of more than 200 km. The Chinese authorities are using every possible means in order to prompt the population living there, especially from a number of national minorities, to move to China. Special detachments are being formed there from the turncoats, they are arming them and then sending them to Vietnam for subversive activity. Peking, (NYAN ZAN) writes, is also resorting to various forms of hostile propaganda. Powerful loudspeakers, which broadcast in the languages of the national minorities living in these regions, have been installed along the Chinese-Vietnamese border. These broadcasts are the most genuine psychological warfare against the SRV. The dissemination of propaganda leaflets also pursues the same kind of goals. (Hoanglenshon) Province is resolutely opposing these plans, the Vietnamese newspaper writes. The movement for the assurance of the security of the homeland is broadening there.

As the (VIA Agency) reported, Lao President Souphanouvong, while speaking to the representatives of young people of three countries of Indochina, who had gathered in Vietnam, touched upon the policy of China with respect to Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. He stated that the young people of the three Indo-chinese states should strengthen friendship and solidarity, in order to oppose all the intrigues of the Chinese expansionists. Souphanouvong stressed that China together with the imperialists of the United States and other reactionary forces is striving for the increase of tension in Southeast Asia. The President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic called upon the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea to exert all efforts for the maintenance of peace in this region and other regions of the world.

The Indonesian Government as before does not consider it possible to agree to the restoration of diplomatic relations with China. This is spoken about in the statement of the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which was made available in Djakarta. Indonesia, it is noted in the document, had not seen

in 1983 new things which could stimulate the process of the establishment of diplomatic relations with China. Indonesia and China, it is stated in it, are holding consultations on several political questions, particularly at the United Nations. However, the Indonesian Government is not feeling enthusiasm with respect to the establishment of diplomatic relations between Djakarta and Peking, since China so far has not promised to renounce the support of subversive elements in Indoneasia and in the region as a whole. Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, who spoke at a press conference in Djakarta, stressed, (KIODO TSUSIUN) reports, that his country in the past had repeatedly addressed appeals to China to cease to interfere in the domestic affairs of Indonesia. However, so far a clear response has not followed from it.

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CSO: 1819/33

WORLD PRESS REPORTS ON CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Jan 84 p 3

[Article: "The Foreign Mass Media on the Foreign Policy of China"]

[Text] The Lao newspaper (PASASON) under the heading "The Basic Policy of Peking Remains Unchanged" published a commentary, in which it is stated that in 1983 the ruling circles of Peking had continued their dirty intrigues against three countries of Indochina. They, the newspaper writes, organized subtle provocations for the support of the uncaught supporters of Pol Pot and other groups of the Khmer reaction and for the counteraction of the building of a new life in Kampuchea. The Peking hegemonists have not renounced the pursuit of a policy of military provocations and psychological warfare in the northern regions of Vietnam and Laos. The organ of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party also stressed that last year the Chinese authorities linked themselves more and more closely with American imperialism, which, in particular, appeared in their appraisal of the situation in Southeast Asia. The Chinese hegemonists and the American imperialists, the newspaper (PASASON) indicates, are united by malice toward the three Indochinese states.

The Vietnamese newspaper (KUANDOY NYAN ZAN) also writes that the reactionaries in the ruling circles of Peking are stubbornly continuing the hostile policy with respect to Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. Concerning the meeting of the Khmer reactionaries Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sen with Chinese leaders, which took place at the end of last year in Peking, the newspaper calls it "a banal farce." This meeting, (KUANDOY NYAN ZAN) indicates, confirmed that the intentions of Peking have not changed in the least.

The foreign press is devoting these days attention to several problems of American-Chinese relations in connection with the visit to the United States of Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang, which begins on 10 January. American newspapers, in particular, are actively commenting on the statements which were made by the Chinese Premier at a meeting in Peking on 3 January with American and Canadian journalists. The words of Zhao Ziyang that "on a number of important international issues China and the United States have identical or similar points of view," are especially being singled out. The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Peking also notes the obviously conciliatory tone of the statements of the Chinese Premier on the Taiwan problem, due to which in recent months frictions have arisen between the two

countries. Zhao Ziyang said, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, that when next week he visits the White House, he will not put pressure on President Reagan so that the latter would halt "immediately or entirely" the sale of American weapons to Taiwan. A number of correspondents indicate the underlying anti-Soviet implication of several responses of the Chinese Premier to the questions of the journalists.

The Premier of the State Council, (AGENCE PRESSE FRANCE) reports from Peking, "made it clearly understood that China believes that the Soviet Union, and not the United States, represents the most immediate threat for it."

Meanwhile in the American capital the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST reported with a reference to official representatives of the Reagan Administration that an understanding on the conclusion of an agreement on cooperation in the area of industry and technology, which could be signed during the visit of Zhao Ziyang to the United States, had been reached between the United States and China. The newspaper writes that the agreement will provide a framework for the broadening of the participation of the United States--especially the participation of American businessmen--in the development of Chinese industry and trade. From the article of THE WASHINGTON POST it is obvious that it is a question, in particular, of the expansion of the export of American technology and goods of dual (military and civilian) purpose.

THE INDONESIAN TIMES, a newspaper published in Djakarta, noted with alarm that in 1983 a significant increase of the naval forces of China took place. The newspaper writes that in China preference is being given to the development of the navy, as well as nuclear forces. The Indonesian newspaper indicated that China has plans for the construction of five aircraft carriers and several nuclear submarines with ballistic missiles on board. THE INDONESIAN TIMES recalled that China has territorial claims in the region of the South China Sea, which is rich in potential reserves of petroleum and minerals.

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SOUTHEAST ASIAN PRESS ON CHINESE EXPANSIONISM

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Jan 84 p 3

[Article: "The Foreign Mass Media on the Foreign Policy of China"]

[Text] The Afghan agency (BAKHTAR) has distributed a commentary, in which the expansionist chauvinistic policy of Peking is resolutely condemned. The postulates of Maoism require, it is stated in it, that the countries, which refuse to act according to the Chinese methods, would be "punished," that "a lesson would be taught" to them. The right, which the Chinese chauvinists ostensibly have, to conduct open military actions against neighboring independent states, as was the case in 1979, when China launched bloody aggression against Vietnam, "is substantiated" by such words. The Peking hegemonists, the agency (BAKHTAR) stresses, are lodging territorial claims against Mongolia, India, Vietnam, Laos and the countries of Southeast Asia. Their great power ambitions extend to vast territories with an area of 10.5 million km². When the hands of the Peking expansionists prove to be short for the making of an open military attack, they resort to other methods of interference in the affairs of neighboring states. It is no secret for anyone, (BAKHTAR) stresses, how many Chinese "teachers" are engaged in the training and throwing into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of counterrevolutionary bandit formations, which are sowing death and destruction on the Afghan land. Everyone also knows about the enormous qualities of arms, which are being supplied by China to these bandits. And this is not the only example of the subversive policy of Peking. It is kindling by all forces the national discord in the northern regions of India, is supporting the separatists in Burma and is backing the belated followers of Pol Pot, who are organizing provocations on the Thai-Kampuchean border. However, all the attempts of Peking to impose its will on the neighboring states are in vain, the Afghan agency (BAKHTAR) stresses.

The newspaper (PASASON), the organ of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, published an editorial, which was devoted to the fifth anniversary of the triumph of the Kampuchean revolution. It is stated in it that as a result of this the aggressive plans of Peking, which was striving to use the territory of Kampuchea as a springboard, from which it would be possible to spread its influence to all of Southeast Asia, were frustrated. However, after 7 January 1979 the Peking hegemonists also did not renounce their goals. They began to put together from the Pol Pot butchers bands, to arm and train them, striving to prevent the people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea from building a new life. Together with the American

imperialists and other reactionary forces they set up what is called "a coalition government" of the nonexistent "Democratic Kampuchea," which is merely a mask which conceals the face of the barbarian of Pol Pot, (PASASON) writes. The Lao people are well aware, the organ of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party indicates, that the Kampuchean people still have to bring to an end the struggle against the intrigues of the American imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists, who have launched psychological warfare against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and are striving to destroy the solidarity of the three countries of Indochina. In conclusion (PASASON) expresses confidence that the Kampuchean people will be able to defend themselves.

The Vietnamese newspaper (KUAN DOY NYAN ZAN) calls the suggestion of the SRV on the rejection of any armed actions on the Vietnamese-Chinese border during the period of the traditional celebration of the lunar new year a vivid display of good will and a construction approach. This suggestion is contained in a note of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which was delivered the other day to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi. Unfortunately, (KUAN DOY NYAN ZAN) writes, all the constructive initiatives of Vietnam so far have been rejected by the Chinese side, which is leading to the worsening of relations between the two countries. And still, the newspaper indicates, Vietnam hopes that the Chinese side will give a positive response to its initiative. However, (KUAN DOY NYAN ZAN) stresses, the good will of Vietnam is not depriving of vigilance its armed forces, which are always prepared to defend the border reliably and to provide the Vietnamese people the opportunity to greet happily the traditional new year holiday.

As foreign information agencies reported from Kuala Lampur, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad expressed deep concern in connection with the increase by the United States of military assistance to China. Speaking to journalists, he stated that the United States should not provide excessive military aid and strengthen China to such a degree that it would experience the temptation to carry out military interference in the affairs of neighboring states. Washington should not make offensive weapons available to China, which might prompt Peking to military adventures "beyond its borders," Mahathir bin Mohamad noted. He noted that Malaysia "traditionally" experiences deep apprehensions with respect to the policy of China in the region.

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ASIAN PRESS REPORTS ON ZHAO VISIT TO UNITED STATES

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Jan 84 p 3

[Article: "The Foreign Press on the Visit of Zhao Ziyang to the United States"]

[Text] The foreign press in recent days has been devoting attention to the continuing visit of Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang to the United States. Commenting on the talks of the Chinese Premier with President Reagan, which were held at the White House, the Japanese newspaper (ASAHI) comes to the conclusion that "Peking and Washington are agreeing anew to rapprochement," for the United States, the newspaper indicates, the present visit of the Peking leader together with the forthcoming trip of Reagan to China is of extremely great importance. The Reagan Administration needs the improvement of relations with Peking for the completeness of its Asian strategy, which is aimed against the USSR. From this point of view the visit of Zhao Ziyang, (ASAHI) writes, is regarded in Washington as a part of the unified plan, the realization of which Reagan began with his trips to Japan and South Korea in the fall of last year.

In the opinion of the Vietnamese newspaper (NYAN ZAN), the visit of Zhao Ziyang is contributing to the strengthening of the conspiracy of Peking with U.S. imperialism. It is quite obvious, the newspaper indicates, that the so-called doctrine of "the struggle against the two superpowers," which they are delaring in Peking, is a lie. To curry favor with Reagan, the Vietnamese newspaper continues, the mass media of Peking are spreading cynical slander against the Soviet Union, asserting that the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe is only "defensive measures." (NYAN ZAN) recalls that Chinese propaganda is coming out in unison with Washington with regard to the situation around Afghanistan and in Southeast Asia.

Some foreign mass media, while covering the visit of Zhao Ziyang, are touching upon the Taiwan problem. And they note that it has not become a "bone of contention" in Washington, on Taiwan, the Japanese newspaper (SANKEY SIMBUN) reports from Taipei, they are receiving with satisfaction the fact that in the talks with Zhao Ziyang Reagan did not change his position in the support of Taiwan.

In the countries of Asia they are following with particular attention the discussion in Washington of the question of military cooperation between the

United States and China. The statement of Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad that his country is deeply concerned with the broadening of this cooperation, had great repercussions in the countries of Southeast Asia. In an interview with the American agency UPI Mahathir bin Mohamad said that he intends to discuss this question with the leaders of the United States, for which he is leaving on Wednesday for a visit. China, the Prime Minister said, is a traditional cause of the anxiety of Malaysia. The Malaysian leader stressed that if China obtains modern offensive weapons, it might embark on dangerous military adventures beyond its borders.

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VIETNAMESE ANALYSIS OF SINO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Jan 84 p 3

[Article: "(NYAN ZAN) on the Foreign Policy of Beijing"]

[Text] "The Reactionary Essence of Peking's Doctrine of the Struggle Against the Two Superpowers"--under this heading the newspaper (NYAN ZAN), the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, published an article, in which the anti-Soviet essence of the foreign policy of the Peking leadership is exposed. In it, in particular, it is stated that the analysis of American-Chinese relations over the past 10 years shows that Washington has continuously pursued a strategic goal--to win China over to the side of the United States and the West, to use it as an effective tool for the opposition of the USSR in the East. At the same time the United States is forcing China to coordinate its actions with U.S. global policy, only on these terms is it ready to cooperate with China in the economic, scientific, technical and military fields. In the article of (NYAN ZAN) it is noted that, according to the reckoning of Washington, anti-Sovietism is the basis of American-Chinese relations. China as before is repeating the trite accusations of the USSR of what is called "hegemonism" and is calling the Soviet Union a "threat" to the security of China and peace throughout the world. The Chinese leaders admit that their anti-Soviet foreign policy line is a long-term strategy. Anti-Sovietism, it is indicated in the article, is the guiding ideology of the foreign policy line of the past and current Chinese leadership. One should analyze from precisely this basic standpoint the statements of Peking about what is called "equidistance from the two superpowers" or "the struggle against the two superpowers"--the USSR and the United States.

Is China actually "struggling against the two superpowers" ("equidistant from the superpowers")? The author of the article of the newspaper (NYAN ZAN) asks the question and turns to the position of Peking on the most important problem of the present: the problem of war and peace.

It is well known that a strategic military balance of forces exists in the world. This greatest achievement of the Soviet Union and the forces of peace is the fruit of many years of efforts. The U.S. imperialists are conducting an arms race and are deploying medium-range missiles in Europe in the hope to undermine this balance and to regain the lost military superiority. Contrary to the peaceable hopes of the peoples of Western Europe and the entire world Peking is merely pouring oil onto the fire, coming out with provocative

statements about the fact that the United States, it says, "should increase its arms for the achievement of nuclear parity with the USSR" or that "the United States should increase its arms, implementing steps of self-defense."

Tension is increasing in the world due to the fact that the United States is conducting an arms race and is organizing a "crusade" against socialism and the movement for national independence. By slanderously asserting that both the United States and the USSR are to blame for the aggravation of tension, Peking is attempting thereby to unite the defender of peace with the one who is undermining this peace, is attempting to camouflage the militaristic adventuristic aggressive policy of American imperialism, it is noted in the article of (NYAN ZAN).

While accusing the USSR of what is called "aggressiveness" and of "the aggravation of tension," in Peking in this case they are keeping quiet about the arms race and the other aggressive steps, which are being carried out by the United States and its allies. While replacing the ideas of the struggle against American imperialism with the doctrine of "the struggle against the two superpowers," the Peking leaders in reality are coordinating with the United States their own actions, which are aimed against peace and the world revolution, it is stressed in the article of the Vietnamese newspaper (NYAN ZAN).

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ARCHITECTS HOLD CONFERENCE

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 23 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] A conference of the leaders of unions of architects in socialist countries was held in Ulaanbaatar between 15 and 19 December.

Questions involving further expansion of cooperation among architects from socialist countries, activation of their creative work, preparations for the 15th Congress of the International Union of Architects, and architects' tasks in a socialist society were discussed at the conference.

The leaders of architects' unions in socialist countries issued the following statement which calls on architects in all countries to join the campaign to strengthen and defend peace consistently and to eliminate the threat of nuclear war.

"We, the participants in the conference of leaders of the unions of architects in Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, and CSSR, have gathered in Ulaanbaatar, the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic, to outline paths for the future development of our joint creative work, which serves the cause of preserving and increasing the moral and esthetic values of human society and creating a new and harmonious world.

"We are watching with great alarm the development of events in the international arena. Today, as never before, the realization of our creative plans for our society's social and economic development depend on preserving peace on our planet.

"Human genius has created great works of architecture that have not been dimmed by the centuries. However, mankind has also created thermonuclear weapons that threaten to destroy everything that mankind himself has created over many millenia.

"The architects of the world, representatives of a creative profession, protest against the nuclear arms race and are spreading the peace movement.

"The Section of Northern Countries--Norway, Finland, and Sweden--issued an anti-war declaration and have called on architects from all countries to spread the "Architects for Peace" movement. This appeal is supported by the

Council of the International Union of Architects and was adopted unanimously at the World Biennial of Architecture in June 1983.

"However, the U.S. administration, supported by the militant circles of NATO and of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance in Asia, has embarked on a course of aggravating the international situation, unleashing a new round in the arms race, and pushing mankind toward a thermonuclear disaster.

"Expressing the will of our architects, we join all peaceful forces on the planet in speaking out firmly for preserving the sacred right of all peoples--the right to peace and life. Peaceful existence and detente are our only alternatives.

"We wholly support the firm and consistent position taken by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries regarding the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles that has begun in several Western European countries. We place high value on and understand the tireless efforts of the Country of Soviets to preserve peace and prosperity for all peoples on earth.

"We believe in the victory of man's reason and common sense. The planet earth belongs to mankind. Mankind must not permit his own self-destruction.

"We call on all people of good will to defend peace on earth.

"Ulaanbaatar, 16 December 1983"

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NEW POWER FACILITIES PLANNED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 27 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Leningrad engineers at the Power Systems and Electric Power Networks Planning and Surveying Scientific Research Institute have drafted plans for a high-voltage electric power line from the Krasnoyarsk Power System in the USSR to northwestern aymags in Mongolia. They have started designing a 220 kilovolt line to the city of Ulaangom, where there are plans to increase significantly the capacity of the meat-processing industry.

V. Aprelov, chief engineer of the project, reported that the additional export of power will be provided by the Sayano-Shushenskiy Hydroelectric Power Station, one of the largest in the world. The new power line to the MPR will provide a significant improvement in the power supply to a number of small population centers that now receive their electricity from diesel electric power stations.

Specialists from the Leningrad institute have been cooperating fruitfully with their Mongolian colleagues for over 20 years and have been helping plan high-voltage power lines. One of their most important joint projects is the development of a long-range plan to develop the MPR's electric power system up to the year 2000.

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ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 29 Dec 83 1512 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Dec (MONTSAME) -- A regular session of the MPR Academy of Sciences was held here today. There was discussion of the basic directions of scientific research work for the next 20 years in the area of natural and technical sciences; the results of scientific research work done in 1983 were summarized; and the goals for the coming year were outlined.

It was noted in the reports that this year scientists carried out research on 100 different topics, and on the whole the goal that had been set was met successfully: the USSR Academy of Sciences provides an immense amount of assistance in carrying out scientific research.

In accordance with the plan for cooperation between the MPR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences for 1981-1985, joint research has been done on 40 different topics to resolve 19 scientific problems. The session pointed out the growing cooperation among scientific research organizations and scientists in the two countries.

The session of the MPR Academy of Sciences issued a decree on the issues that were discussed.

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CUBAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russain 29 Dec 83 1442 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Dec (MONTSAME) -- A festive meeting of representatives of party, state, and social organizations and workers from the Mongolian capital was held here in honor of the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

C. Sereeter, MPR minister of people's education and chairman of the Mongolian-Cuban Friendship Association, gave a speech at the meeting. He stressed that 25 years ago the rebel army led by Fidel Castro, the glorious son of the Cuban people, overthrew the dictatorial regime of Batista, a minion of American imperialism, and brought the Cuban people freedom and independence. During the years since then, the Cuban people, united closely around the communist party and revolutionary government, have been successfully realizing the goals of building a material and technical base for socialism. With comprehensive assistance from countries of socialist cooperation, first and foremost the Soviet Union, Cuba has become a highly developed state with efficient, mechanized agriculture, industry, contemporary science and technology, and a high level of culture.

Rafael Fernandez, Cuban ambassador to the MPR, also spoke at the meeting.

Attending the meeting were D. Molomjamts and D. Gombojab, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; other officials; and staff from the Cuban Embassy in the MPR.

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NEW YEAR'S SPEECH GIVEN BY Y. TSEDENBAL

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 1 Jan 84 p 1

[Speech given by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, broadcast on Mongolian radio and television: "New Year's Greetings to the Mongolian People"]

[Text] Respected television viewers and radio listeners!

Just minutes remain before the beginning of the new year, 1984--the 63rd year of the revolutionary history of the Mongolian people.

It is gratifying to note that our people are meeting the new year with a justified feeling of joy and pride in their labor, and in the fruitful results achieved in 1983. As was noted at the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee and the session of the MPR People's Great Hural that was held after the Plenum, the third year of the 7th Five-Year Plan is on the whole ending on a successful note. In 1983 there was further growth in the country's economic potential and a rise in our workers' standard of living. The year's quota for industrial production was met. There was a significant increase in fixed capital in the national economy as a result of putting into operation dozens of major new industrial, cultural, and domestic-use projects.

A major event of this past year was the completion of construction and early development of production capacities at the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Complex. This mining and concentrating combine, the largest in Asia, embodies the greatness and immense creative strength of the fraternal friendship and close comprehensive cooperation between the MPR and the Soviet Union.

In this past year agricultural workers brought in a record harvest--50 million poods of grain. The year 1983 was also marked by many other good deeds and undertakings on the part of Mongolian workers. Among these we should make special mention of the Year of the Schoolchild, a national movement spread in accordance with a decision of the MPRP Central Committee. The primary goal of this movement is to bring about fundamental improvements in educating and bringing up children, who have been called upon to become a highly skilled labor force and to forge our Homeland's future successes. It is our task in 1984, the new Year of the Schoolchild, to increase the attention and practical assistance given to schools on the part of party, state, and social

organizations, as well as parents and the general community. I sincerely wish all students in general education schools great success in their major task--studying.

In this past year rural workers, laborers, engineering and technical personnel in industry, construction, and other sectors of the economy, and the working intelligentsia, increased their successes through persistent labor.

It is well known that this past year was the year of Karl Marx--the founder of scientific communism and one of the greatest revolutionaries. This year was marked by further deepening of the worldwide revolutionary process. The strength and might of real socialism, which embodies the liberating ideas of Marxism-Leninism, is growing stronger day by day for the good of mankind and for the sake of peace throughout the world.

It is important that from year to year the unity and solidarity of the peoples of worldwide socialist cooperation grow stronger, and that the economic, scientific and technical potential and defensive might are growing.

The international communist, workers' and national liberation movements are steadily growing stronger.

These and other positive factors in worldwide development are eliciting class hatred and animosity on the part of international imperialist reactionary forces. International imperialism, primarily American imperialism, is trying to do everything it can to interfere with the development of the worldwide revolutionary process, to turn back the wheels of history, to destroy socialism as a social system, and to establish its own supremacy in the world. In order to do this, reactionary imperialist circles, especially the Reagan administration in the United States, is straining the international situation to a critical breaking point. Under these conditions, there is no more important and urgent task than to strengthen the campaign to preserve peace and to avert the threat of a worldwide thermonuclear disaster. It is widely known that a decisive "No!" was heard in the course of the anti-war activities in which residents of our cities and villages, workers, livestock breeders, farmers, and party, state, and social figures participated.

The titanic efforts and constructive peaceful initiatives and specific proposals of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries all serve the noble causes of curbing the arms race and removing the danger of war. Of immense historical importance are the statements issued by comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on 28 September and 24 November of this year.

Our party, government, and all the workers of the MPR wholly support the appraisals and conclusions in the decree issued by the USSR Supreme Soviet on 29 December of this year in connection with the current development of events in the world.

This decree once again confirms that the Soviet Union, consistently pursuing its principled and flexible policy to preserve peace and strengthen universal

peace, is doing everything in its power to guarantee the primary right of peoples on our planet--the right to a peaceful life.

In the face of the real danger created as a result of the deployment of American nuclear missiles that has begun in Europe, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have been forced to take reciprocal measures in order to maintain a military and strategic balance in the world. The current administration in Washington and its NATO allies carry full responsibility for the breakdown in the Geneva negotiations and the aggravation of international tension.

The world's progressive forces are convinced that no matter how complicated the current international situation, peace can and must be upheld. A guarantee of this is the indestructible might of worldwide socialist cooperation and the growing campaign and joint efforts of all peaceful forces of the world against the threat of nuclear war.

Comrades!

The coming year, 1984, is a year of important jubilees in the life of our party and people. We will be celebrating the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress, the 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic, and the 45th anniversary of the crushing defeat of Japanese militarists near the Halhin River.

It is the duty and honor of all workers and of every citizen of our country to meet these historic jubilees with great labor successes.

The MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and the MPR Council of Ministers are fully confident that our country's workers will celebrate 1984 with great new achievements, and they they will fulfill completely the plans to develop the national economy and culture.

We have before us in the coming year some large and important tasks, the realization of which will require from every member of society maximum efforts, intensive, selfless labor, a high degree of organization, and conscientious discipline every step of the way. We must not forget that a high degree of responsibility and strict discipline should be constant attributes of every worker in a socialist society.

It is especially important to guarantee total fulfillment of the plan to develop animal husbandry and farming, to adhere strictly to the policy of economy in every sector of the national economy, to work persistently and steadily to increase the efficiency of national production, to increase labor productivity and the capital-output ratio, and to improve the quality of work in all of our endeavors.

The decisions of the recent 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee and the recent session of the MPR People's Great Hural direct all of us toward these goals.

The Mongolian people are entering 1984 full of energy and enthusiasm and they are looking into the future with confidence and optimism.

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and the MPR Council of Ministers, and from myself personally, I offer warm and heartfelt congratulations to our glorious working class, the peasants in cooperatives, the working intelligentsia, the soldiers in our country's armed forces, and leaders in all sectors of the economy and culture, for the coming new year, 1984.

I also send warm and heartfelt greetings for the new year to all the workers and specialists from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries who are, through their selfless labor, providing our country with an immense amount of assistance in the construction of socialism.

I send warm congratulations and sincere wishes for new successes to everyone who is on the job on this New Year's Eve and keeping the fighting flame burning.

May the coming year bring every family great joy, happiness, and prosperity.

Let there be a peaceful sky over our earth!

Happy New Year and may you have new happiness in the coming year, dear comrades!

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LONG-RANGE AGRICULTURAL PLANS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 4 Jan 84 1546 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Jan (MONTSAME) -- The Special Comprehensive Program to Develop Agriculture and Improve the Food Supply to the Population of the MPR up to the Year 2000 will allow Mongolian rural communities to look into the future. Mongolian and Soviet specialists are working on this program.

The special feature of this long-range forecast of dynamic development in the sector is that it will be compiled in close coordination with social problems in rural areas: improving living conditions for rural residents, providing public services and amenities in populated areas, developing communications and transportation, and cultural services, and so forth. There is another important factor: long-range planning to develop agriculture will have a substantial influence on increasing the efficiency of the national economy as a whole, and on economic cooperation with fraternal socialist countries.

In the process of working out the program, Mongolian and Soviet specialists are faced with the task of carrying out a number of different research projects; they need to study the republic's climatic and natural conditions, the land resources and the structure of agricultural lands, and the opportunities for making rational use of the country's water resources. Considerable attention is being given to problems involving the distribution, specialization, and concentration of agricultural production, and its mechanization, electrification, and chemicalization.

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GREETINGS SENT TO GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 5 Jan 84 1526 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Jan (MONTSAME) -- The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party sent greetings today to the 7th Congress of the German Communist Party. The greetings read: "Your congress, which is without a doubt a major event in the life of West German communists, is taking place in the midst of a complicated international situation, which has been sharply aggravated by imperialist circles led by the United States; these circles are pushing the world toward a thermonuclear disaster. Today there is no more important and urgent task than averting the threat of nuclear war and defending universal peace.

Communists of socialist Mongolia understand the true value of the great efforts of the German Communist Party which are aimed at guaranteeing the peace and security of the peoples of Europe, and against the deployment of new American first-strike missiles in several European countries, including the FRG.

Mongolian communists also express their solidarity with West German communists in their consistent struggle for the vital interests of the working class and working people of the FRG, for making progressive democratic changes in the country, and against monopolistic capital.

We are confident that the relations of fraternal friendship and international solidarity between the MPRP and the German Communist Party will continue to develop in the future and grow stronger on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the interest of strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement.

On behalf of all Mongolian communists, the MPRP Central Committee sincerely wishes all communists in your country great new successes in their tireless struggle for a bright future in their country, on behalf of the victory of peace, democracy and socialism.

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NEW CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] During the first three years of the current five-year plan, 430,000 square meters of living space have been built and put into use in Mongolia; this includes 140,000 square meters in 1983. As a result of this construction work, during these three years 70,000 people have held housewarmings in contemporary new homes.

Technical and economic assistance from the USSR and other fraternal countries has played a decisive role in the development of the construction industry in the MPR. Today every second building in Ulaanbaatar was built with the help of Soviet construction workers. They have also built dozens of schools and children's combines, the largest self-service department store in the republic, the Palace of Young Engineers, and a television center.

Every day the capital of people's Mongolia grows more beautiful. Modern micro-rayons have sprung up, 9-12 story buildings with improved floor plans have been built, asphalt highways have been laid, new parks and squares have appeared, in addition to electric power lines.

A great deal of attention has been given to construction in rural areas. Over recent years 14,000 livestock farms have been built in the republic, along with a large number of irrigation installations. During the last five-year plan alone construction and installation work valued at 10 billion tugriks was completed in Mongolia.

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HISTORY OF TRADE COOPERATION

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 6 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by V. I. Brazhnikov, USSR trade representative to the MPR: "Comradely Cooperation and Socialist Mutual Assistance--In Commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the Signing of the First Trade Agreement"]

[Text] Relations of fraternal friendship and close, all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and people's Mongolia have a history that spans many years; and the relations are full of rich traditions and deep roots that have determined the historic fate of the Mongolian people. They served as the foundation for creating a contemporary economy, for the political and social reconstruction of the republic, and protecting it from foreign enslavement. The old, oppressed semi-colonial society no longer exists; in its place there is a sovereign state with a national economy, flourishing culture, and rising standard of living.

The rich experience of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic is a model of a new type of international relations, which have developed as a result of the formation of the socialist world. Foreign trade was one of the original forms of this type of cooperation.

The first trade agreement between the MPR and the USSR was signed 60 years ago. Since that time mutual trade between the two countries has reached a huge scale. Suffice it to say that the annual goods turnover is over 5 billion tugriks and the list of goods that the partners purchase from each other is extensive and diverse, since long-term, successful trade ties make it easier to study the demands and possibilities of both parties.

New forms of economic cooperation have also appeared. The important new forms include the organization of business ties between individual Soviet and Mongolian ministries and departments, and the creation of joint economic organizations. This has become possible as a result of the adoption of the Comprehensive Program for Further Improvement and Deepening of Cooperation and Development of Socialist Economic Integration among CEMA member countries; the MPR became a member of CEMA in 1962.

With the aim of providing accelerated development in leading sectors of the national economy, including those in which the MPR specializes within the framework of the CEMA Comprehensive Program, during the current five-year plan

incentive surcharges have been added to the contract prices for a large number of Mongolian goods; for deliveries of these goods above the plan, these surcharges are increased. This represents an improvement in the mechanism for paying bonus prices that was previously in force.

The formation of a national economic complex in Mongolia brought about an increase in the delivery of machinery, equipment, petroleum products, ferrous metals, chemical components, and construction materials from the USSR. The increase in the urban population and a rise in its standard of living was accompanied by an increase in the delivery of food and industrially produced consumer goods.

At the same time there was also a change in the structure of Mongolia's exports to the USSR; along with the traditional goods, a larger and larger proportion of the exports was made up of products from light and food industry and the mining industry--rugs; finished leather clothing; woolen blankets; knitted goods; fluorspar; copper, molybdenum, and tungsten concentrates; and other goods.

During the last Mongolian five-year plan mutual deliveries of goods increased by a factor of 1.7; Mongolian exports to the USSR increased by a factor of 1.6 and Soviet exports to the MPR increased by a factor of 1.7.

During the 7th Five-Year Plan now in progress, the volume of Mongolian-Soviet trade will increase by 60 percent compared to the previous five-year plan. There will especially be an increase in Mongolian goods produced at enterprises built with the assistance of the USSR, and in products from the mining industry and light industry. During the first two years of the 7th Five-Year Plan there was an average annual increase of 20 percent in our mutual goods turnover. Products from the mining industry, such as copper and molybdenum concentrate and fluorspar, hold a prominent place among these goods. There has been an increase in the export of blankets and sheepskin and fur goods. New export items have appeared, such as articles made of goat's down and camel's hair, knitted goods, and others.

The set of long-range programs for cooperation between the USSR and MPR, aimed at accelerating the development of key sectors of the MPR's economy, guarantees future successful expansion of the country's export potential and an increase in its foreign trade goods turnover.

USSR trade representatives to the MPR and Soviet foreign trade organizations assign a great deal of importance to making effective use of Soviet machinery, equipment, transport facilities, various agricultural equipment, and spare parts supplied by the Soviet Union.

As in the past, skilled Soviet specialists working in Mongolia will continue to share their experience and do everything possible to help instruct and train their Mongolian colleagues in the proper maintenance and servicing of various equipment and instruments. Large technical centers have been opened to help accomplish this, such as the "Avtoeksport" [Motor Vehicle Export] Foreign Trade Association in Ulaanbaatar, and the "Traktoreksport" [Tractor Export] Foreign Trade Association in Darhan, where a wide range of Mongolian specialists are

trained in various technical vocations; these include specialists in the operation, repair, and technical servicing of motor transport equipment and agricultural machinery; and in the repair of disabled machinery assemblies and units that came from the USSR. In 1983 3000 Mongolian specialists were trained under the program for improving vocational skills. This seems to be a good reinforcement of the MPR's working class and it will undoubtedly prove to be beneficial.

The peaceful, creative nature, tested by time, of the close trade cooperation between the USSR and MPR reflects better than anything else the spirit of relations among socialist countries. Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, noted that "We are striving to make comradely cooperation and socialist mutual assistance among fraternal countries even deeper and more effective..."

There is no doubt that the successes of the Mongolian People's Republic along the path of socialist construction will become even greater and will make an important contribution to strengthening socialist cooperation. May the fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the MPRP flourish--it is the foundation of mutual relations between the Soviet and Mongolian peoples in the name of life and peace on earth.

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COOPERATION IN LIGHT INDUSTRY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 10 Jan 84 1526 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jan (MONTSAME) -- The fraternal aid of the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries plays a decisive role in increasing the production of consumer goods in the MPR. During the current five-year plan (1981-1985) almost 70 percent of the capital investments in the country's light and food industry will be developed with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union.

Mongolian-Soviet cooperation in industry began in the 1930s, with the construction of the wool-washing factory in Hatgal (in northern Mongolia) and an industrial combine in Ulaanbaatar, which formed the foundation for the development of light industry in the republic. Today in Mongolia there are about 20 enterprises in operation that were built in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Over the past three years of the five-year plan with the help of the USSR a spinning factory with an annual capacity of 3500 tons of yarn and a knitted goods factory with a capacity of 1 million articles have been put into operation in Ulaanbaatar, in addition to a rug enterprise in Erdenet. Construction on a bread and confectionary combine in Ulaanbaatar is being carried out at an accelerated pace, and there are plans to erect other projects.

Integration measures carried out by CEMA countries on a multilateral basis are promoting the rapid development of this sector of industry in the MPR. A program for cooperation among CEMA countries in industrial wool processing is currently being carried out successfully.

Specialists from many CEMA countries are making a contribution to developing light industry in Mongolia. Czechoslovak engineers participated in the erection of plants for processing leather and in the construction of a shoe factory. The GDR provided assistance in building a rug factory. With the help of Bulgaria a sheepskin and fur factory was built in Darhan. Hungarian specialists participated in the construction of a large sewing enterprise in Ulaanbaatar.

Specialists are sent to Mongolia regularly from the USSR, the GDR, CSSR, and other CEMA countries. Together with their Mongolian colleagues they are developing new technology and modernizing equipment.

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COAL MINING GOALS SET

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 10 Jan 84 1538 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 10 Jan (MONTSAME) -- Miners at the Sharyn gol coal mine (in northern Mongolia) have set themselves the goal this year of producing 5000 tons of coal above the plan. They initiated socialist competition among labor collectives at the coal mining enterprise.

In 1984, the year of the jubilees of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the Proclamation of the MPR, the miners have promised to fulfill the state plan in all indicators ahead of schedule; to conserve materials, fuel, and power; and to increase labor productivity.

With the aim of full utilization of equipment and machinery and increasing production efficiency and product quality, the Sharyn gol miners have promised to introduce into production a number of rationalizers' proposals, which will provide an economic effect of 800,000 tugriks.

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MONGOLIAN-BULGARIAN COOPERATION

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] A great distance lies between Mongolia and Bulgaria, but it is no hindrance to fraternal cooperation. Specialists from the two countries are working successfully side by side at the Joint Mongolian-Bulgarian Metal Enterprise, which was created in 1980. At the first stage of cooperation geological prospecting work was done in the Bayanhongor ore region.

It was not easy for the first Bulgarian specialists, natives of a warm region, to acclimate themselves to the local conditions. But between 1980 and 1983 they did extensive research and surveying work over a 8000 square meter area. The climatic conditions for the work were difficult, but they faded in the face of brotherhood and friendship.

Many workers and engineering and technical personnel labored selflessly. An international brigade of installation workers led by A. Mikhaylov, a Bulgarian mining engineer, is working successfully. It is a characteristic feature of the international collectives to work in the name of peace and to improve the material well-being and standard of living of their peoples; and they are successfully meeting the production goals of the current five-year plan.

For example, under the guidance of Bakalov, a geologist-engineer, specialists Huajin, Noob, Tsebendorj, Tumendemberel, and Lhagba are successfully solving production problems. As a result, the time required for carrying out various operations is declining and there is an increase in efficiency. A brigade of miners, jiggers, graders, surveyors, geophysicists, and topographers fulfilled last year's plan by 1 October.

National holidays of the fraternal peoples have become an important stimulus in socialist competition. For example, in honor of the day of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria--9 September--the brigade led by drilling foreman Tsebendorj drilled a hydrogeological bore-hole 1553 meters deep, thus fulfilling the counter-plan for 1983. Workers in the machinery repair shop and motor vehicle garage, led by the experienced Bulgarian engineer I. Lukonov, did not lag behind either.

Geological prospecting work is the basis for the successful operation of the joint enterprise and for its future growth and development. The conscientious labor of Mongolian and Bulgarian workers made it possible to fulfill the plan

for geological prospecting work by 100.7-121 percent as early as 1 September 1983. Geologists submitted field data and started in on processing the information. Work above the plan was also done in the following areas: grading slime samples, the "Magnet" geophysical operations, sinking and filling up prospecting shafts, jigging bulk samples, topographical work, blowing and weighing samples, boring, geological surveying, and other operations.

These data speak eloquently of the self-sacrificing labor of the large international collective at the Mongolian-Bulgarian Metal Enterprise. Behind every number stands the labor of one man and hundreds of men, filled with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, who are making a great contribution to peaceful socialist cooperation.

The young Mongolian-Bulgarian Metal Enterprise is picking up speed successfully.

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HISTORY OF MONGOLIAN-CZECHOSLOVAK FRIENDSHIP

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by M. Myagmarjab, secretary of the Mongolian-Czechoslovak Friendship Association: "The Inviolable Bonds of Friendship--In Honor of the 15th Anniversary of the Czechoslovak-Mongolian Friendship Society"]

[Text] The 15th anniversary of the formation of the Czechoslovak-Mongolian Friendship Society will be marked on 11 January 1984; the society was formed at the initiative of the Czechoslovak community.

Our peoples live on different continents and we are separated by thousands of kilometers. In spite of this, the inviolable fraternal friendship and close, all-round cooperation between the MPR and CSSR, which are indestructible links in socialist cooperation, united by the common goal of building socialism and communism, are developing every year and growing stronger on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Czechoslovak-Mongolian Friendship Society, which was formed 15 years ago in Prague under the Czechoslovak Foreign Relations Society, is making a great contribution to the further strengthening of fraternal ties between the Mongolian and Czechoslovak peoples. At the time it was formed, the society had four sections: economic, scientific and technical, cultural and political, and veterinary sections. Six Czechoslovak industrial enterprises and economic institutions became collective members of the society. I. Kopca, deputy ministry and chief of the department of consumer industry of the CSSR government, was elected chairman of the society and has been guiding the work of the society all these years. A year later, the Slovak-Mongolian Friendship Society was formed in Slovakia, with D. Hohah, Slovakia's minister of trade, as its chairman.

In 1973 the Czechoslovak-Mongolian Friendship Society was reorganized into the Czechoslovak-Mongolian Friendship Committee. The committee maintains close ties with the Mongolian-Czechoslovak Friendship Association, which was formed in 1960 at the initiative of a group of Mongolian public figures.

In the years since then the committee's ranks have grown considerably. The Czechoslovak-Mongolian Friendship Committee has also grown stronger in organizational respects, and every year the content of its activities is enriched. Today the committee has become a major social organization.

The committee organizes lectures, friendship evenings, exhibits, and other activities marking the most important events and significant dates in the lives of our two peoples. Extensive propaganda on the achievements of the Mongolian people in socialist construction occupies an important position in the committee's work.

Working ties between individual organizations and enterprises in the two countries are being developed successfully. For example, fruitful cooperation has been established between the "Ih ehlelt" Agricultural Cooperative imeni B. Shmeral in Hashat somon, Arhangay aymag, and the "Novi zivot" Cooperative imeni Czechoslovak-Mongolian Friendship in Danube Province. The workers at the two farms exchange experience and delegations.

In October 1973 a leather factory in the town of Trebehovica was named in honor of Czechoslovak-Mongolian friendship, a pioneer detachment at the Trebehovica Secondary School was also named in honor of Czechoslovak-Mongolian friendship on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Proclamation of the MPR. One of the pioneer detachments at Ulaanbaatar Secondary School No 18 was named in honor of Mongolian-Czechoslovak friendship, as was a socialist labor brigade at the Ulaanbaatar Large Leather Goods Enterprise of the Leather Enterprises Production Association. Socialist labor brigades at the Sazava Glass Factory and the "Red October" Cooperative in Rakovnik rayon are named in honor of Czechoslovak-Mongolian friendship.

The CSSR, together with other countries of socialist cooperation, provides internationalist aid in building a material and technical base in the MPR.

On Mongolia's economic map one can see shoe, kid leather, and leather goods factories; Republic Clinical Hospital No 1 and other projects in Ulaanbaatar; a cement works in Darhan; a thermal electric power plant and a radio station in Olgii, all built with the help of fraternal Czechoslovakia. In addition, the Joint Mongolian-Czechoslovak Metal Enterprise is operating in our country.

Bilateral cooperation in the geological prospecting work and veterinary science is also developing. The CSSR provides Mongolia with a great deal of assistance in training its national labor force. Young people from Mongolia study in various educational institutions in Czechoslovakia. Mongolian workers and specialists receive practical training at industrial enterprises in the CSSR.

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NEW CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA PUBLISHED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by S. Jambaldorj, editor-in-chief of the "Children's and Young People's Encyclopedia" editorial board, under the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee and the Central Committee of the MPR Children's Fund: "A Gift to Children"]

[Text] On 30 December 1983, a year which was declared as the "Year of the Schoolchild" in our country, the editorial board of the Children's and Young People's Encyclopedia reported to comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, that the first volume of the encyclopedia has been published.

The report states: "On behalf of hundreds of thousands young readers, we express deep gratitude to the MPRP Central Committee, and to you, dear comrade Tsedenbal, deeply respected mentor of our younger generation, for the fatherly concern shown toward the creation of the Children's and Young People's Encyclopedia."

Work on the three-volume encyclopedia began in 1979--the International Year of the Child. The first volume has been published thanks to the fraternal assistance of experienced Soviet encyclopedists.

In the contemporary world a complicated and contradictory process is taking place: the transition is being made from a centuries-old system of exploitation to a new system of genuine freedom and social equality among all working people. Radical social changes are accompanied by gigantic strides in science and technology. An unprecedented expansion of human knowledge is taking place--from the Universe to the simplest elementary particles. This historic coincidence of two global revolutions--social and scientific and technological--is the key feature of the contemporary world and is the basic principle underlying its progressive development.

When the 20th century arrived, Mongolia, located at the very center of the Asian continent, was in a state of self-isolation; it was in an age-old social slumber and lagged behind developed countries by hundreds of years. Three factors had been holding back Mongolia's development over many centuries: colonialism, feudalism, and Lamaism.

The founder of contemporary Mongolian literature, Dashdorjiyn Natsagdorj, pointed out that before the People's Revolution, it was as if our homeland was "under an overturned kettle." Indeed, the first university appeared in Mongolia many hundreds of years after universities were founded in European countries.

In the bleak days of the second world war, in 1942 when Hitler's hordes bombed the best universities and cultural centers in Europe and were heading toward Stalingrad, with the help of the Soviet Union the State University in Ulaanbaatar was opened, the first institution of higher education in our country.

Today in socialist Mongolia every fourth person is studying in some educational institution. Today the national intelligentsia in the country is a large force. The thirst for knowledge includes the entire population, especially children and young people.

The MPR is called a country of young people, since half of its population is comprised of children and young people under 18 years old. Young people need high-quality reference materials. It is not surprising that the first books on the shelves of any library are encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other reference books--guiding stars in the endless ocean of knowledge.

In accordance with a decree issued by the MPRP Central Committee in July 1979, a special editorial board was formed under the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee and the Central Committee of the MPR Children's Fund for the Children's and Young People's Encyclopedia. The purpose of this editorial board is to prepare and publish a three-volume scientific and popular encyclopedia for the children and young people of our country. In the four years since the formation of the editorial board, thanks to the help of Soviet encyclopedists, the first volume has been completed and is now available to readers.

Contemporary Mongolia is the first country in the world to bypass capitalism successfully. Scholars call Mongolia a geographical phenomenon, with no analogues anywhere in the world. Indeed, within the borders of the MPR one can find the southernmost area of widespread permafrost in the world; in western Mongolia in the basin of the Great Lakes there is the northernmost border of desert steppes in the world; and the distance between the spread of permafrost and the beginning of the desert is no greater than 300 kilometers. But Mongolia's greatest wealth is its people--the builders of a new society. The bright new world in which the Mongolian people live was opened up by the People's Revolution and this new world is rightfully called a child of the Great October. The economic, social, and political emancipation of the masses and the all-round development of working people has been the creative goal of our people's state since it took its very first steps. The cultural revolution which took place in our country in an historically short period time opened up majestic prospects for social and spiritual renewal. The first volume of the Children's and Young People's Encyclopedia describes this. It consists of 350 separate articles that cover more than 1000 different topics; and it contains almost 800 color and black and white photographs, drawings, and geographical maps.

The inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship and mankind's achievements on the road to progress will be the subjects of the next volumes of the encyclopedia.

We were supported in our work by the wealth of experience and assistance contributed by Soviet encyclopedists.

Thanks to the immense attention and genuine assistance from the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, and with direct participation by experienced Soviet staff from the "Pedagogika", "Progress", "Mysl'", and "Vneshtorgizdat" publishing houses, the first volume of the Mongolian Children's and Young People's Encyclopedia was prepared and published in a short period of time. In connection with this joyous event we would like to mention especially the noble labor of workers at the printing plants in Mozhaysk and Yaroslavl, where the encyclopedia was printed.

Many of our country's prominent scholars, highly qualified scientists, and specialists worked on compiling Mongolia's first scientific and popular encyclopedia.

We are especially gratified that the MPRP Central Committee and comrade Y. Tsedenbal himself, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, are giving a great deal of attention to our work.

Y. Tsedenbal wrote in his note to young readers in the first volume: "By opening the pages of the first Children's and Young People's Encyclopedia you are entering the vast and diverse world of knowledge. The encyclopedia will tell you about our socialist Homeland, its successes in building a new life, the Leninist friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, and the country of the Great October. It will acquaint you with the history of world culture and with achievements in scientific and technical progress.

"The publication of the first Children's and Young People's Encyclopedia in the MPR, created with the direct assistance of Soviet encyclopedists, will be a major event in the cultural life of our country." Comrade Y. Tsedenbal concludes his note with these words: "We can hope that this encyclopedia will become a desk reference book for our children and young people. I wish you a happy journey into the great and beautiful land of knowledge."

The high praise given by the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee encourages us and places a great deal of responsibility on our shoulders. We will continue in the future to make every effort to warrant the high trust of the party and the government and to fulfill our honorable task of successfully completing our work on the next volumes of the encyclopedia, which will be our modest contribution to the communist education of our country's younger generation.

In accordance with the programmed directives set by V. I. Lenin, everything progressive and truly Soviet is created on the basis of a practical application of the best advanced thinking by mankind's best minds. This fully applies to all Soviet encyclopedias.

The marvelous encyclopedias and encyclopedists of the Soviet Union have been and continue to be teachers for Mongolia's young encyclopedists. We are constantly referring to Soviet publications, such as the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, the Soviet Encyclopedic Dictionary, the one-volume Children's Encyclopedia, and encyclopedic dictionaries for children and young people. It is not just the technical organization of the new multi-purpose Soviet publications that interests us; the primary aspect is the combination of a strict scientific approach and objectivity with a high ideological sense and party spirit in illuminating all spheres of the development of nature, society, human thought, and all branches of natural and social sciences.

It is also gratifying to note that in these fundamental Soviet encyclopedic publications and in other encyclopedias a great deal of space is devoted to the revolutionary achievements of the Mongolian people, to socialist construction, leading party, state, and political figures in our country, and to famous figures in science and culture in the MPR.

In connection with our common celebration--the publication of the first volume of the Children's and Young People's Encyclopedia, it is a special pleasure on behalf of our entire editorial staff to express once again, via NOVOSTI MONGOLII, our heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet encyclopedists and everyone who participated directly in the creation and publication of the first Children's and Young People's Encyclopedia in Mongolia.

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ENERGY CONSERVATION PROMISED BY WORKERS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 11 Jan 84 1521 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Jan (MONTSAME) -- The upcoming 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of the MPR and the 45th anniversary of the crushing defeat of the Japanese militarists at Halhin River have stimulated an great upsurge in labor among Mongolian workers. The collective of Ulaanbaatar Thermal Electric Power Station No 3 has called on all workers in the republic's fuel and power industry to mark this jubilee year with great labor successes. In their socialist obligations for this year the power industry workers have promised to produce 10 million kilowatt-hours of electrical power above the plan. This will be achieved by providing production regularity and increasing the use of equipment capacities.

In the collective's obligations special importance is given to the policy of economy: in the jubilee year there will be savings here of fuel and power resources totalling almost 1.5 million tugriks. At the thermal electric power station a movement will be implemented to name a brigade or shift that has no workers lagging behind; and measures are being taking to reduce nonproductive machinery and equipment downtime and to strengthen labor and plan discipline.

Miners at the open-pit coal mine in Sharyn gol were the first to respond to the power industry workers' appeal. They supported the labor initiative of the leading collective and offered to sign an agreement with that collective for socialist competition.

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NEW ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDS DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Jan 84 p 4

[Text] A rare discovery of great scientific value was made during the regular field season of the joint Mongolian-Soviet paleontological expedition that is working in Mongolia. The discovery was a preserved skeleton of a tarbosaurus, which translated from Greek means "terrible lizard." This gigantic predatory dinosaur "born" during the cretaceous period was about 15 meters long. The international collective of research scientists also found several tortoises that had died tens of millions of years ago, as well as fossils of the oldest flowers in the world, the age of which was estimated to be over 100 million years.

R. Barsbold, chief of the Mongolian section of the expedition and doctor of biological sciences, said, "Each new season of the paleontological expedition is an important step in studying the ancient organic life on earth." Thanks to the work of the expedition, which has been operating since 1969, Mongolia has been subjected to more paleontological study than any other country in Asia. Today practically the entire territory of the country has been surveyed. The research that has been done makes it possible to confirm that Central Asia was one of the major areas for the formation and development of many branches of ancient reptiles. Thanks to the data obtained in the scientists' primary research area, the Gobi, new conclusions can be made about the evolution of predatory dinosaurs in the region, we can gain a better understanding of the historical development of mammals at that time, and we can clarify their centers of origin and their paths of migration.

Mongolian and Soviet scientists constantly report to their foreign colleagues on their discoveries. For example, 20 joint collections of scientific articles have been published already and have made an important contribution to the over-all development of paleontology. It is remarkable that in addition to its primary purpose, the expedition also plays an important role in training scientific personnel for the MPR: every year about 30 young Mongolian specialists work on the expedition.

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TRADE UNIONS CONDEMN SOUTH AFRICAN ACTIONS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 17 Jan 84 1511 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Jan (MONTSAME) -- The new escalation of armed aggression by the racist regime of Pretoria against a sovereign independent state--the People's Republic of Angola--elicits a feeling of anger and indignation among the workers of the MPR. This was detailed in a statement distributed here by the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions. The statement points out that the Republic of South Africa flagrantly flouting the decisions of the UN Security Council of 6 January 1984, is not only not halting its unlawful occupation of southern Angola, it is continuing to step up the scale of its barbaric aggression, and it is using chemical weapons in Angolan territory which are highly toxic poisonous substances with nervous-paralytic effects.

The statement says that the bloody regime of Pretoria would not dare to carry out such open aggression against Angola were it not receiving economic, financial, and military aid and protection from the United States and its NATO allies. It is clear to everyone that the aim of South Africa's aggression against the People's Republic of Angola is to liquidate the progressive regime in Angola, to interfere with a political settlement of the Namibian problem, to destabilize the situation in neighboring independent countries, and to perpetuate the racist colonial regime in southern Africa.

The Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, on behalf of the workers of Mongolia, firmly demands that South Africa put an immediate end to all aggressive actions against Angola and to withdraw all the interventionist troops from the territory it has occupied, and to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS PLANS OUTLINED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 17 Jan 84 1532 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Jan (MONTSAME) -- In the fourth year of the 7th Five-Year Plan, there are plans to transport over 40 million tons of freight and 150 million passengers using all forms of transportation. These figures are outlined in the 1984 State Plan to Develop the National Economy and Culture of the MPR.

The MPR Ministry of Transportation has been given the task of improving the coordination of all forms of transport, improving the repair and maintenance of transportation equipment, and eliminating layovers of transport equipment. Full satisfaction of the national economy's demands for transportation services with the least expenditures depends to a great extent on the quality and results of organizing these operations.

The upcoming annual plan calls for expansion of the sphere of communications services and ensuring reliable operation of these services. There will be an increase in the capacity of automatic telephone exchanges, and an increase in the number of televisions, radio receivers, and telephone terminals. There are plans to construct 900 km of aerial communications lines in aymags and somons and to consolidate over 600 km of existing lines.

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ROLE OF CEMA IN MONGOLIAN AGRICULTURE

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 17 Jan 84 1516 GMT

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Jan (MONTSAME) -- The successful realization of the Comprehensive Program for Socialist Economic Integration is being graphically confirmed by the dynamic development of agriculture in people's Mongolia.

Over the two decades of Mongolia's membership in CEMA, fixed production capital in the most important sector of the country's national economy increased by a factor of over 4. During these years, with the comprehensive assistance of the Soviet Union alone, about 30 agricultural cooperatives and state farms were built in Mongolia, in addition to dozens of fodder production enterprises, mechanized dairy farms, hundreds of grain storehouses and shops for repairing agricultural equipment.

The following figures provide a graphic illustration of the immense assistance offered by CEMA member countries to developing agriculture in the MPR: today enterprises and farms built with the material and technical assistance of the USSR and other CEMA member countries are responsible for over 60 percent of the milk and more than half of the meat and wheat produced in the state sector.

The fruits of cooperation between the MPR and other CEMA member countries in developing Mongolian agriculture can be seen in different parts of the country. Bulgarian friends are helping to build fruit and vegetable farms. With their assistance a greenhouse farm has been built in the Mongolian capital, as well as an agro-industrial complex in Sharyn gol (in northern Mongolia). Specialists from the GDR provide assistance in building farms for the production of milk and vegetables. A graphic example of this is the "Bornuut" State Farm imeni Ernst Thelmann in Tob aymag. Hungary is helping to develop biological industry, to develop progressive technology for fodder production, and it is helping in land reclamation. Fraternal Poland supplies Mongolia with contemporary equipment for veterinary science research institutions.

During the current five-year plan, in addition to creating four stage farms in Mongolia's virgin lands, the Soviet Union will provide the MPR with contemporary soil conservation technology and equipment, and it will build

several mechanized threshing facilities, and over 20 repair shops and technical service centers. A number of important production projects will appear in rural areas, such as a granulated feed combine in Baruunhar (in Selenge aymag), and projects at the "Harhir" Fodder Farm in Ubs aymag, among others.

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REPORT ON MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONFERENCE

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 17 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] A conference of the MPRP Central Committee was held at which there was discussion of the tasks of construction organizations in light of the decisions of the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee. Participating in the conference were MPR party and government leaders, including comrades J. Batmonh, B. Altangerel, D. Gombojab, D. Molomjamts, T. Ragchaa, N. Jagbaral, G. Ad'yaa, P. Damdin, and M. Dash, along with deputy chairmen of the MPR Council of Ministers, department chiefs of the MPRP Central Committee, ministry and department heads, and secretaries of aymag and city party committees.

D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, opened the meeting. L. Tserendondog, MPR minister of construction and construction materials, presented the report "On the Tasks of Construction Organizations in Light of the Decisions of the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee." He told of the successes of Mongolian construction organizations over the past three years of the 7th Mongolian Five-Year Plan and spoke in detail on the future goals in this sector of capital construction.

P. Damdin, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, also spoke at the conference. He pointed out that during the first three years of the current five-year plan capital investments of almost 13 billion tugriks have been made to develop sectors of the national economy and culture. He stressed that during this period construction and installation work valued at almost 8 billion tugriks has been completed in the republic.

Dozens of major industrial projects have been built and put into operation, such as the complex of the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine, the Ulaanbaatar Knitted Goods factory, the first section of the Baga nuur coal mine, the Boro ondor Fluorspar Mining and Concentrating Enterprise, and others.

Comrade P. Damdin went on to say that during this time over 3 billion tugriks have been invested to develop construction and the construction materials industry; almost half of these funds were allocated for the expansion and strengthening of the production base of construction organizations. The 18th MPRP Congress has made it the sector's primary goal to increase the effectiveness of capital investments, to concentrate manpower and resources on

important projects already under construction, and to improve the planning and organization of construction work.

In addition to this, the speaker placed special emphasis on the need to make a radical improvement in the state of affairs in this sector, and primarily to improve the work of the main ministries and departments involved in the construction industry.

There should be over-all strengthening of engineering management in construction and the organization of labor should be improved on a scientific basis. The industrialization of construction operations, the introduction of new products and designs, and progressive methods and technology should become basic directions in construction.

The speaker also pointed out the need to increase the responsibility of supply organizations and to improve the planning of capital investments and capital construction.

In conclusion, on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee P. Damdin expressed confidence that our glorious construction workers will do a worthy job of putting into practice the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the 7th Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee, and that they will achieve new successes in capital construction.

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FOOD INDUSTRY GOALS SET

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 18 Jan 84 1447 GMT

[Text] Workers at the Darhan Food Combine have decided to put out 200,000 tugriks' worth of products above the plan in honor of the 60th anniversary of the 3rd MPRP Congress and the 60th anniversary of the Proclamation of the MPR; this is the labor gift with which they are going to mark these upcoming important dates.

The collective has set high goals in its socialist obligations for the jubilee year. Through the introduction of new technology, creative incorporation of advanced methods, conservation of raw materials, supplies, and power, the collective will increase its top quality production by 40 percent; it will assimilate the technology for manufacturing about 10 new types of products; and it will increase labor productivity.

The food industry is one of the rapidly developing sectors in the Mongolian economy; it is responsible for 40 percent of the entire production put out by light and food industry in the MPR.

Fruitful cooperation between the MPR and USSR plays an important role in further improvements in the supply of food products to the population. This year alone with the technical and economic assistance of the Soviet Union a bread and confectionary combine and dairy plant will be put into operation in Ulaanbaatar, in addition to food combines in a number of aimags; and a number of existing enterprises will be expanded and rebuilt.

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BRIEFS

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH--Mongolian scientists are continuing extensive research on plant and animal life in Mongolia and on its qualitative and quantitative composition; they are developing the scientific grounds and recommendations for making effective utilization of the plant and animal life in the country's national economy. In the last 10 years Mongolian scientists have made significant gains in the field of genetics and microbiology. New breeds of livestock and new varieties of plants have been developed, which make it possible to increase agricultural productivity. Directions in scientific research, such as genetic engineering and biotechnology have become the focus of increased attention in Mongolia, where agriculture and the light and food industry which are tied to agriculture have undergone major development. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 29 Nov 83 p 2] 9967

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CELEBRATION--The Russian language celebration that was held recently was an important event in the cultural life of the city of Darhan. A series of interesting and meaningful lectures and discussions on the topic "The Russian language is the language of peace and friendship" was organized at the Young People's Theater. Well known Russian-language specialists and instructors from institutions of higher education participated in the holiday. S. Galsan, rector of the Russian Language Institute and doctor of philological sciences, spoke at a scientific and technical conference that was held within the framework of the celebration; he pointed out the importance of studying the Russian language in the MPR and he praised the work of Russian language teachers and instructors in Darhan's schools and other educational institutions. The celebration closed with a concert given by pioneers and schoolchildren from Darhan, who sang songs in Russian written by Mongolian and Soviet writers. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 29 Nov 83 p 4] 9967

JOURNALISTS MEET--A regular Plenum of the Union of Mongolian Journalists was held in Ulaanbaatar. The meeting's participants discussed questions tied to the role of the country's mass media in strengthening labor and production discipline. People speaking at the meeting stressed that one of the most important tasks facing journalists today is to expose promptly cases of violations of production, manufacturing, and plan discipline in all spheres of production. The speakers also pointed out the need to do everything possible to provide comprehensive propaganda on the experience of administrative, party, and social organizations that have managed to ensure a high level of labor discipline in their own sectors, as well as a conscientious and diligent

attitude toward labor on the part of the entire collective and each of its members. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 29 Nov 83 p 4] 9967

TRIP TO FINLAND--On 2 December, at the invitation of the Finnish-Mongolian Friendship Society and the Central Children's Defense Council of Finland, A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova, chairman of the Central Committee of the MPR Children's Fund, left Ulaanbaatar for Helsinki, together with a group of people accompanying her. The purpose of comrade A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova's trip to Finland is to establish ties between the children's organizations in Mongolia and Finland and to expand cooperation between them. Comrade A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova was escorted to the airport by G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; L. Pagmadulam, chairman of the Mongolian Women's Committee; N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations; D. Dashdobdon, second secretary of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the MPR Children's Fund; other officials; as well as S. P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, and diplomatic staff from the Soviet embassy. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Dec 83 p 2] 9967

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION--The winter camps of nomadic livestock herders in Suhbaatar aymag--one of the most important livestock breeding regions in Mongolia--have been provided with small-scale portable units for producing electrical power. In the winter these portable electrical units make the livestock herders' work much easier, especially when offspring are being delivered; and they improve the living conditions of rural workers. Over recent years a great deal has been done to improve the power supply to Mongolian rural areas. Today almost 80 percent of the state farms and about half of the fodder farms in the republic are included in the country's Central Power System. Specialists are doing a great deal in studying ways to utilize energy from the sun and wind to meet the needs of agriculture in the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Dec 83 p 2] 9967

NEW STORE--The special "Building Materials" store which opened in the Mongolian capital has received its first customers; it represents the beginning of a new, well-conceived method for providing services to the population. For those who have decided to build their own home or summer cottage, the store offers many of the essential materials. The store offers a wide assortment of basic building materials: cement, lime, bricks, nails, lumber, paint, wallpaper, ceramic tile, Dutch tile, plumbing equipment, window and door frames, glass, and many other materials that may be needed for do-it-yourself building. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 13 Dec 83 p 2] 9967

DELEGATION RETURNS--An MPRP delegation returned home on 13 December after participating in a conference in Moscow on international and ideological issues held by secretaries of central committees of communist and workers parties in socialist countries. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 16 Dec 83 p 1] 9967

CPSU DELEGATION--In accordance with the plan for cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU, a delegation of CPSU workers led by A. K. Karypkulov, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPKi [Communist Party of Kirghizia], arrived in

Ulaanbaatar on 13 December. G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, received the Soviet party delegation led by A. K. Karypkulov, secretary of the CPKi Central Committee, which has arrived in Ulaanbaatar in accordance with the plan for cooperation between the MPRP and the CPSU. Present at the meeting, which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, were T. Balhajab and G. Dashdzebeg, department chiefs of the MPRP Central Committee; and V. N. Shchetinin, first secretary of the Soviet embassy in the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 16 Dec 83 p 1] 9967

TRAINING PROGRAMS--One of the important results of Mongolian-Soviet economic cooperation is the formation of a network of vocational-technical schools in the MPR. Over the last 20 years 21 vocational-technical schools have been built with the help of the Soviet Union; this represents half of all the educational institutions in the country for training a skilled labor force. Today help from the country of Soviets is still playing a major role in strengthening the system of vocational and technical education in Mongolia. About 10 vocational-technical schools are now being built by Soviet construction organizations operating in this country, and with technical and economic assistance from the USSR. These include a new motor vehicle school, and construction vocational-technical schools in Ulaanbaatar and Darhan. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 16 Dec 83 1515 GMT] 9967

ROMANIAN DELEGATION--T. Namsray, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, received a delegation of Romanian Communist Party workers, led by C. Stefanescu, secretary of the Mehedinți province party committee, that is visiting the MPR in accordance with the plan for cooperation between the MPRP and the Romanian Communist Party. Present at the meeting were C. Mishigdorj, department chief of the MPRP Central Committee; other officials, and N. Coka, second secretary of the Romanian embassy in the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Dec 83 p 1] 9967

POLISH AMBASSADOR--On Monday J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, received S. Stawarski, Polish ambassador to the MPR, in connection with the conclusion of his diplomatic mission in the MPR. They had a friendly discussion. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Dec 83 p 1]

TELEVISION EXPANDING--Television has permanently entered the everyday life of Mongolian workers and it has taken a worthy place in the mass media system. Thanks to the selfless aid of the Soviet Union, the technical base of Mongolian television is expanding year by year, the volume and total length of broadcasting are increasing, and the number of television receiving stations and viewers is growing. People in all of Mongolia's towns and aymag centers and in the majority of rural settlements watch programs broadcast through the "Orbit" system via "Ekran-ChM" [Screen-FM] receiving stations on earth. Recently an "Ekran-ChM" television station was put into operation in the center of Bayandun somon in Dornod aymag. There are six of these stations in that aymag. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 20 Dec 83 p 4] 9967

NEW STAMPS--The MPR Ministry of Communications has put a new series of stamps into circulation that are dedicated to the Year of the Schoolchild. In Mongolia this year is dedicated schoolchildren, during the course of which

extensive measures have been taken to develop the educational system for the younger generation. Artists have provided colorful depictions of the life of Mongolian children--their studies, their participation in sports, arts, and their leisure time. In the upper corner of each stamp there is the emblem of the Year of the Schoolchild, which is a young boy with a briefcase on a gold background. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 22 Dec 83 1452 GMT] 9967

MEETING WITH CUBAN AMBASSADOR--Today D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission, received Rafael Fernandez, Cuban ambassador to the MPR, at the ambassador's request and had a friendly discussion with him. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 23 Dec 83 1517 GMT] 9967

RETURN FROM FINLAND--Today A. I. Tsedenbal-Filatova, chairman of the Central Committee of the MPR Children's Fund, returned from Finland. She was in Finland at the invitation of the Finnish-Mongolian Friendship Society and the Central Children's Defense Council of Finland. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 23 Dec 83 1522 GMT] 9967

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--Today T. Namsray, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, received J. Tarab, Hungarian ambassador to the MPR, and had a friendly discussion with him. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 3 Jan 84 1457 GMT] 9967

NEW FACILITIES--The Hobd Pedagogical Institute (in western Mongolia) recently had a housewarming celebration. A new four-story teaching wing has been put into operation. Its spacious classrooms and study rooms can hold over 700 people at one time. The assembly hall can accommodate 400 people. The sports hall and lecture auditorium are equipped with everything needed for the students' education. The new wing also has a cafeteria, a library, a dormitory for students, and living quarters for the institute's instructors. Last year this institution of higher education had its first graduating class. The institute in the town of Hobd trains teaching personnel for the country's western regions. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 18 Jan 84 1531 GMT] 9967

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